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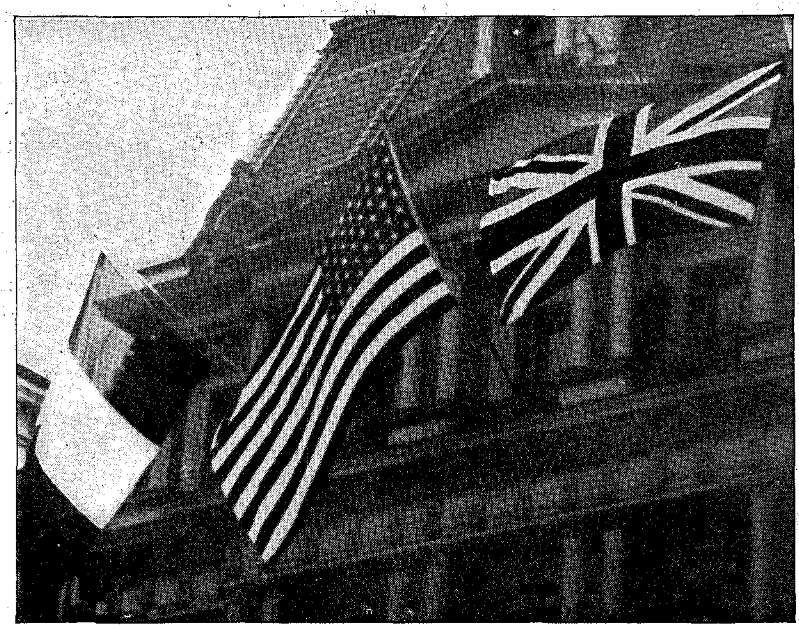
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

THE KAISER DEFEATING HIMSELF

THE KAISER'S ELIGIBILITY for the Nobel peace-prize occurs to one editor as he contemplates the burning away of old distrusts and hatreds among the once hostile peoples now banded together in a spiritual as well as a military alliance against the Central Powers. England and France forget their ancient feuds, England and Russia their territorial jealousies, Russia and Japan their quarrels in Asia, while the United States, brushing aside old wrongs and recent suspicions, steps into line beside England and Japan in the great alliance whose dominant purpose is to make the world "safe for democracy." As visible symbols of this new spirit of international brotherhood among former foes, he sees the flags of the Allies flying side by side in the various capitals, and the Stars and Stripes beside the Union Jack above the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa and Westminster, where no foreign flag was ever before unfurled. And, even more symptomatic of the dawn of a new era, he notes the war-conference in Washington between the British and French commissions and the American Government.



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SYMBOLS OF THE KAISER'S HARMONIZING WORK.

The Stars and Stripes, flanked by the flags of France and England, on the State, War, and Navy Building, Washington.

Because of the historic bonds of gratitude and friendship that bind the United States to her great sister republic, and because in Marshal Joffre France sends us the hero of the Marne and the most distinguished soldier of the present war, the French Commission, as the New York *World* remarks, "must take first rank in sentiment among Americans." But, adds the same paper, "practically, the wisdom of the decision of the Allies themselves that the British Commission shall have precedence in the conferences can not be questioned." The British Commission, composed of military, naval, economic, and financial experts, headed by ex-Premier Arthur James Balfour, now Britain's Foreign Secretary, was the first to arrive, reaching Washington on Sunday, April 22, the very day that the Stars and Stripes were unfurled over Westminster. "These two events, intrinsically notable in the history of the relations of the United States and Great Britain," remarks the Detroit *Free Press*, "are concrete evidences of a still more momentous development, the birth of a working alliance between the two great English-speaking nations of the earth." This new Anglo American solidarity, notes the Washington *Herald*, is an irresistible weapon welded by German militarism for its own destruction. And the Seattle *Times* agrees that "Teutonic intrigue and Teutonic ruthlessness on land and sea have made possible that closer relationship between England and America of which many far-sighted men on both continents have dreamed for generations and for which they previously have striven in vain." "For this," remarks the Boston *Transcript*, "Prussian militarism has itself to thank."

The British commissioners, according to the Washington correspondents, believe that the war's end is still far off, and

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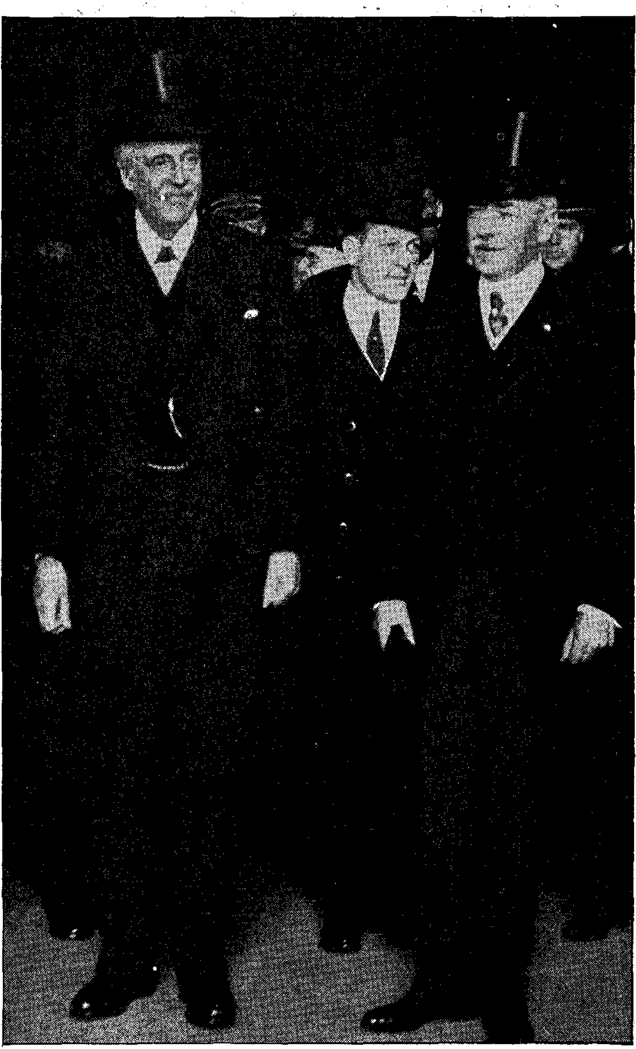
that the date of ultimate German defeat depends upon the speed with which the United States can bring her strength to bear in the contest. "To the English," reports a New York *Tribune* correspondent, "two years seems a reasonably quick finish." In his initial statement to the American people Mr. Balfour explained that the purpose of the Commission is "to make cooperation easy and effective between those who are striving with all their power to bring about a lasting peace by the only means that can secure it, namely, a successful war." After expressing his "deep gratification at being connected in any capacity whatever with events which associate our countries in a common effort for a great ideal," he went on to say:



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WITNESSES TO ANGLO-AMERICAN SOLIDARITY.

The British Foreign Secretary, Arthur James Balfour, "dean of Europe's elder statesmen," and head of the visiting British War Commission, welcomed to Washington by Secretary of State Robert Lansing.

> "Your President, in a most apt and vivid phrase, has proclaimed that the world must be made safe for democracy. Democracies, wherever they are to be found, and not least the democracies of the British Empire, will hail the pronouncement as a happy augury.
>
> "That self-governing communities are not to be treated as negligible simply because they are small, that the ruthless domination of one unscrupulous Power imperils the future of civilization and the liberties of mankind, are truths of political ethics which the bitter experiences of war are burning into the souls of all freedom-loving peoples. That this great people should have thrown themselves whole-heartedly into this mighty struggle, prepared for all the efforts and sacrifices that may be required to win success for this most righteous cause, is an event at once so happy and so momentous that only the historian of the future will be able, as I believe, to measure its true proportions."

And in a later statement to the Washington correspondents on April 25, he referred to the fears of some "doubting critics" that his mission was "to inveigle the United States out of its traditional policy and to entangle it in formal alliances, either secret or public, with European Powers." On this point he said:

> "I can't imagine any rumor of less foundation or policy more utterly unnecessary or futile. Our confidence in the assistance we are going to get is not based upon such shallow considerations as those which arise out of formal treaties. No treaty could increase our undoubted confidence in the people of the United States, who, having come into the war, are going to see it through. If anything is certain in this war, that is certain.
>
> "Two years and a half have elapsed since the great American public have been watching the blood-stained drama across the ocean, and I am well convinced that they believe as each month passed that it was no small, petty interest, no struggle for territory, no struggle for national ambitions, or the satisfaction of small national interests, but the liberties of mankind that were animating the Allied countries. Now after watching it, you have felt yourself impelled to join that great contest. I feel certain you will throw into it all your unequaled resources, including your resources of invention and production, and your man-power, and, having come to that decision, nothing will turn you from it until success shall crown our joint efforts."

But still other words of Mr. Balfour's, uttered twenty-one years ago and now recalled to our mind by *The New Republic*, are receiving almost as much discussion in the American press as the things he says to-day. Addressing the British Parliament in 1896 on the tense situation then existing between Great Britain and the United States because of a boundary dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana, he spoke these startlingly prophetic words:

> "It can not but be that those whose national roots go down into the same past as ours, who share our language, our literature, our laws, our religion, everything that makes a nation great—it can not be but that a time will come when they will feel that we and they have a common duty to perform, a common office to fulfil, among the nations of the world."

And he followed this with another prediction which is yet to be fulfilled:

> "The time will come, the time must come, when some one, some statesman more fortunate even than President Monroe, will lay down the doctrine that between English-speaking peoples war is impossible."

"Why not call this the Balfour Doctrine, as a memorial of the present visit?" suggests the New York *Globe*, which adds:

> "It expresses a thought every good American and sincere friend of mankind must welcome. Great Britain and the United States acting together in informal alliance can secure for the world a peace of justice and captain a new world-organization as beneficent as the old organization has been maleficent."

"It is inconceivable," thinks the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "that a union of policy and purpose for the prosecution of an armed conflict against a common enemy should not survive the attainment of the immediate purposes for which it was formed." And the New York *Tribune* suggests that perhaps the greatest consequence of the world-war will be the inauguration of "a new era in the English-speaking world."

Hostile comment on the mission of Mr. Balfour and his associates seems to be prompted chiefly by fear of Anglo-Saxon domination and hatred of England. "Is it all a hideous nightmare?" exclaims the New York *Irish World*, which shudders at the spectacle of the English flag "borne in triumph in the streets of New York on the anniversary of Lexington." "To help England," protests this paper, "we must disorganize our country, strip ourselves of our wealth, pour out the blood of our sons like water, and fasten debt and the curse of militarism on our children and our children's children." "What monstrous fascination has seized us," it asks, "that we think we see in the brutal countenance of Britannia the divine face of Liberty?"

"We can say roundly to Washington," declares the New York *Deutsches Journal*, "that the whole nation is prepared to wage an American war for the right and profit of America, but the majority—and at that a large majority—is by no means disposed to fight for England." From Germany comes the warning of Dr. Alfred Lohmann, of Bremen, that "President Wilson has delivered his whole nation into the hands of England, and has concluded not only a political but an economic alliance with the former motherland." Says this observer:

> "The fact that America has already adopted the principle of the 'economic war after the war' is sufficient evidence that the union of the Anglo-Saxon races has created an entirely new basis for world-economics, because it means an Anglo-Saxon economic *bloc*. Europe must arm itself against this danger betimes. If Wilson has dropt the Monroe Doctrine for America, let us formulate a sort of Monroe Doctrine for Europe—'Europe for the Europeans.' . . . . . .
>
> "In the future the English Channel will divide Europe from North America. In the future there will be three rival economic *blocs*—the European Continent, the Anglo-Saxon world, and Asia under Japan's leadership. The South- and Central-American nations will in all probability refuse to serve as vassals to Anglo-Saxondom. With more than 200,000,000 consumers, the European *bloc* will easily hold its own against the Anglo-Saxon."

"With this plan of Anglo-Saxon domination the great body of Americans will have nothing to do," affirms the *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung*, which adds: "We are a cosmopolitan people, and any idea of permanently alienating any European nation or group of European nations could not live through a great Presidential campaign."

The French Commission, which reached Washington a few days later than the British, is headed by ex-Premier René Viviani, "the eloquent voice of France," and Marshal Joffre, "the arm that has wielded her sword so well in defense of democracy." Joffre, says the New York *Globe*, "is destined to be remembered for all time as the victor of the Marne, and thus as the savior of civilization"; and this fact, added to the traditional cordiality of sentiment between the French and American peoples, made the Commission's arrival at the capital an occasion of almost unprecedented enthusiasm. In his first words to our press, Marshal Joffre said that "there is no question about how the war will end, but when it will end is another question." And he added:

> "French soldiers are fighting in the trenches with American flags pinned on their breasts, and French mothers and children are praying for America and their own land."

And later, after an interview with President Wilson, Mr. Viviani exprest the gratitude of France to the American people in the following words:

> "I am indeed happy to have been chosen to present the greetings of the French Republic to the illustrious man whose name is in every French mouth to-day, whose incomparable message is at this very hour being read and commented upon in all our schools as the most perfect charter of human rights, and which so fully expresses the virtues of your race—long-suffering patience before appealing to force, and force to avenge that long-suffering patience when there can be no other means.
>
> "And now, as President Wilson has said, the Republic of the United States rises in its strength, as a champion of right, and rallies to the side of France and her Allies. Only our descendants, when time has removed them sufficiently far from present events, will be able to measure the full significance, the grandeur of a historic act which has sent a thrill through the whole world. From to-day on all the forces of freedom are let loose. And not only victory, of which we were already assured, is certain; the true meaning of victory is made manifest; it can not be merely a fortunate military conclusion to this struggle, it will be the victory of morality and right, and will forever secure the existence of a world in which all our children shall draw free breath in full peace and undisturbed pursuit of their labors."

"The reunion of hearts is complete," exclaims the New York *Herald*, "but the reuniting of hands can not be complete until an American army places the Stars and Stripes in the forefront of France's far-flung battle-line." And the New York *Tribune* reminds us that—

> "Almost a century and a half ago France gave democracy to Europe. Some portion of that gift Americans like to think she derived from our own country and something of the spirit of 1789 from our own struggle of 1775. . . . . . .
>
> "Had France failed at the battle of the Marne; had the French people failed in August and September, 1914; had they sunk under the renewed fury of the Verdun attack in 1916, democracy itself would have been imperiled, perhaps fatally. The empire of force and the gospel of ruthlessness might have swept over all the world, as it is now sweeping over the fields of Artois and Picardy.

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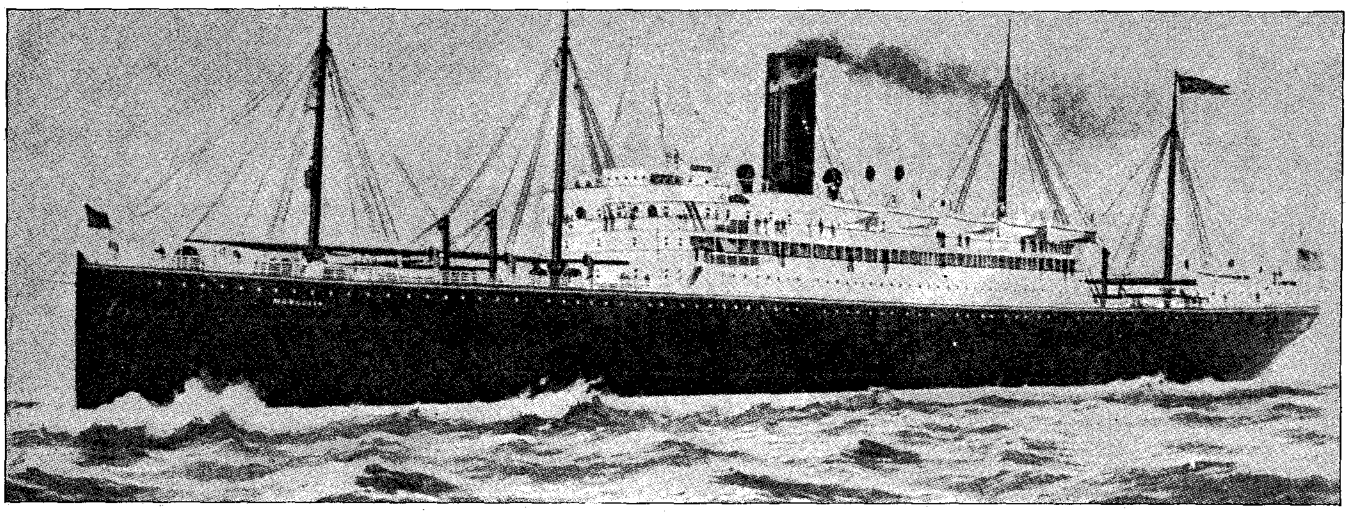
THE HERO OF THE MARNE VISITS US.

America's sentiment for France was evidenced in the enthusiastic reception accorded the French Commission in Washington. Marshal Joffre and Ambassador Jusserand here reflect this cordiality.

> "During the long months when England was unready and America blind, France opposed her body to the German beast. She accepted once more her mission as the knight among the nations, and in the spirit of the older Crusade fought to rescue from the hands of barbarians the sanctuary of all our civilization. . . . . .
>
> "For all the world France at the outset of this struggle typified democracy. Because of France the struggle took from the opening hour the character of a fight between liberty and despotism—between democracy and autocracy; and had the French democracy failed no man can say how widely the course of human affairs would have been modified, or how greatly the institutions which we love and the faith to which we hold would have been changed. There was a splendor, there was a glory about the French resistance at the Marne unlike all else in modern history. It was the triumph of the idea over the animal. It was the triumph of the spirit over the beast. It was the ultimate decision that force can not prevail in this world.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

SHE FIRED OUR FIRST SHOT IN THE WAR.

On the 142d anniversary of Lexington the armed American freighter *Mongolia* sank a German submarine with one shot off the English coast.

OUR FIRST SHOT

AMERICA'S FIRST SHOT in the war has sunk a German submarine, and beyond the thrill felt by editorial observers that this event should have occurred on the 142d anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, April 19, at 5:24 A.M., there is a grim sense of the necessity that we sink more and more *U*-boats if we are to be of present service to our Allies. With the news of our first shot comes a report of the British Government that the German *U*-boats made their high record since February 1 by sinking sixty-five British craft in one week. England is frankly alarmed over their increasing effectiveness, and a London dispatch to the New York *Times* speaks of a statement by Lord Devonport that official rationing of at least two food-staples is contemplated by the Government. To offset the tremendous loss of tonnage through Germany's ruthless warfare, the press inform us that the Shipping Board and the special committee on shipping of the Council of National Defense have petitioned Congress for immediate legislation giving the Board speedy control over all the shipping resources of the nation. We are told further that reports indicate that 25,000 tons of coastwise shipping will be ready for service in the North Atlantic within thirty days and that the wooden cargo shipping program is proceeding satisfactorily, and plans are well under way to begin the supplementary construction of steel ships. Incidentally, twelve of the seized German merchant ships are said to be ready and will at once be put into service for shipping food and other munitions to the Allies.

The ship whose name will go down in history as having fired our first shot in the war is the American freighter *Mongolia*, Capt. Emery Rice, and she was on her second journey through the barred zone. The skipper is quoted in London dispatches as saying that when the *Mongolia* left this side with guns and trained gunners, he no longer felt "like an old woman with a well-filled purse going out among brigands," as he had felt before she was armed. For five days and nights he had not had his clothes off and a big force of lookouts had been kept on duty all the time, when at 5:22 in the morning of April 19 the submarine was sighted. At 5:24 she was sunk, which shows, as Captain Rice relates, that "the whole affair took only two minutes." The officers commanding the gunners were with him on the bridge, where they had been most of the time throughout the voyage, and he is quoted as saying in part:

> "There was a haze over the sea at the time. We had just taken a sounding, for we were getting near shallow water, and we were looking at the lead when the first mate cried:
>
> "'There's a submarine off the port bow.'
>
> "The submarine was close to us, too close, in fact, for her purposes, and she was submerging again in order to maneuver in a better position for torpedoing us when we sighted her.
>
> "We saw the periscope go down, and the swirl of the water. I quickly ordered a man at the wheel to put it to starboard, and we swung the nose of the ship toward the spot where the submarine had been seen.
>
> "We were going at full speed ahead, and two minutes after we first sighted the *U*-boat it emerged again about 1,000 yards off. Its intention probably had been to catch us broadside on, but when it appeared we had the stern gun trained full on it.
>
> "The lieutenant gave the command and the big gun boomed. We saw the periscope shattered and the shell and the submarine disappeared. . . . . . .
>
> "That's about all the story, excepting this: The gunners had named the guns on board the *Mongolia* and the one which got the submarine was called Theodore Roosevelt; so Teddy fired the first gun of the war, after all."

Captain Rice declares he can not speak too highly of the gallant manner in which Lieut. Bruce R. Ware, Jr., U. S. N., handled his crew of gunners. The lieutenant knew before the shell struck the submarine that its aim was accurate, for "there is no guesswork about it, but a case of pure mathematics." The lieutenant had to consider the speed of the *Mongolia* and the speed of the submarine, and, "computing these figures with the distances we were from the submarine when it was first sighted and when it appeared the second time, it can be shown that the lieutenant had his guns sighted to the inch."

Under date of April 25, the Admiralty's weekly statement of vessels sunk as given in London dispatches reads as follows:

> "Weekly shipping returns: Arrivals, 2,586; sailings, 2,621.
>
> "Sinkings, by mine or submarine, over 1,600 tons, forty, including two sunk in the week ending April 15; under 1,600 tons, fifteen, including one sunk in the week ending April 1.
>
> "Vessels unsuccessfully attacked, twenty-seven, including one attacked the week ending April 8.
>
> "Fishing vessels sunk, nine, including one sunk the week ending April 15."

The New York *World* totals the record of sinking since February 1, when the German Government announced resumption of ruthless submarine warfare, as follows:

	Over 1,600 Tons	*Under 1,600 Tons*
For first three days of February	5	3
Week ending February 10	33	19
Week ending February 17	17	10
Week ending February 24	27	18
Week ending March 3	14	9
Week ending March 11	13	4
Week ending March 18	16	8
Week ending March 25	18	7
Week ending April 1	18	13
Week ending April 8	17	2
Week ending April 15	19	9
Week ending April 22	40	15
Total to date	237	117

(Trawlers and vessels under 100 tons are not included in this list.)

FIXT PRICES FOR FOOD

EXACTLY OPPOSITE IDEAS seem to recommend the regulation of food-prices to the farmer and the consumer, to judge from the press comment. The farmer expects to be protected against low prices for his grain; the consumer, against high prices for his bread. How the cheap bread is to be made from the dear grain is the only remaining problem. Some object to the whole plan as un-American, uneconomic, and unworkable. Such a wide range of power as Secretary Houston has asked from Congress certainly "isn't to be gone into headlong," in the Macon *Telegraph's* opinion, but will rather meet "some opposition and considerable debate." The Minneapolis *Tribune*, in our great flour city, thinks the fewer war-emergency measures we have the better, and holds that whether we will actually come to Government control of food-supplies, distribution, and prices hangs on a group of conditions—"the length of the war, the kind and scope of our part in it, the size of the crops we shall produce, and the attitude which the people may insist upon taking for selfish individual interest." But a measure providing for Government control is now before Congress and Congress is likely to act before any of these questions can be answered. To meet the food situation, Mr. Houston told the Senate his Department needs the following authority and power, with $25,000,000 to finance the plans:

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS

Your DUTY and your OPPORTUNITY

ENLIST NOW

in the

UNITED STATES ARMY

Your Services Required During Period of Emergency Only

Be ready to help train the great Army to be raised for the prosecution of the War

YOUR CHANCE TO SHOW PATRIOTISM,
TO GO TO WEST POINT,
TO GET A COMMISSION,
TO SEE THE WORLD.

A Chance to be a Real Man

Ask your Postmaster, or call at any Army Recruiting Station

A GOVERNMENT CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

> "1. To make a complete survey of the food-supply of the nation, with a view to secure full information as to its location, ownership, and where it is needed, and complete knowledge as to the instrumentalities and agencies that own, control, manufacture, and distribute food-products.
>
> "2. After investigation, and in cooperation with the trade interests involved, to establish market grades and classes of farm-products, including seeds, and standards for receptacles for such products, together with authority to effect a suitable degree of supervision of their application through such inspection service as may be necessary.
>
> "3. To license and supervise the operation of all plants, mills, packing-houses, canneries, slaughter-houses, breweries, distilleries, storage-houses, or other establishments or factories in which food or feeds, agricultural implements and machinery and materials therefor, fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, serums, toxins, viruses, and any other articles required for agricultural purposes are prepared, manufactured, or kept for sale or distribution. This power should include authority to make rules and regulations governing the use and operation of such enterprises, including the taking over and operation of them whenever such course may be necessary in the public interest.
>
> "4. To require the preference movement by the common carriers of the United States of seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and farm-implements or machinery, or the materials required in their manufacture.
>
> "5. To enlarge the existing telegraphic market-news service of the Department, which now covers live stock and meats and certain foods, vegetables, and other perishables, in order to assist, by securing comprehensive information from all shipping areas, in the distribution of products according to the proportionate requirements of the consuming centers. Enlargement of this service would also tend to prevent undue shortage in any consuming center and provide against wastes due to temporary oversupply of perishables in particular communities.
>
> "6. In case of extreme emergency the Government should have power to purchase, store, and subsequently dispose of food-products to groups of people or communities organized in some form, and to fix maximum or minimum prices. Perhaps the exercise of this power should be lodged in the Council of National Defense, to be used only when directed by the President. It is possible that the mere existence of the power would make action unnecessary. The Government should have full discretion in the matter."

The maximum- and minimum-price recommendation, the Sioux City *Tribune* reminds us, "follows the findings made by sixty-two officials of Agricultural Colleges, and commissions from thirty-two States from California to New York," who recently met at St. Louis with representatives of the Department of Agriculture. The two reasons leading these officials to urge Government price-control are thus stated:

> "1. To prevent consumers being forced to pay oppressive prices because of manipulation, speculation, and inadequate or disorganized transportation.
>
> "2. To meet any emergency that might arise from local or national overproduction or by manipulation or uneconomic speculation in order that producers may not suffer loss on account of the extraordinary efforts they are being urged to make."

The Tribune, published in a rich farming region, is imprest with the second reason, agreeing that "farmers ought not to be penalized for producing large quantities of food," and it seems an equally wise proposition to the Boston *Christian Science Monitor* that the Government should "step in and guarantee to the farmer a minimum price for his staple crops." The Newark *News* considers this the answer to "the question of supplying the fullest incentive to crop production," and the Philadelphia *Record* even suggests that the fixing of minimum prices for the producer need not "wait for an extreme emergency."

Turning from minimum to maximum, since "one duty of the Government in war-time is to see the people are not exploited by the avaricious," the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* welcomes the fixing of maximum prices. To *The Leader*, of the same city, Government control of food-prices "is a crying and immediate necessity." The Detroit *Journal* declares emphatically that "the time for fixing maximum prices is now."

> "The time for getting some sort of control over dealers is the present. Every man concerned in the sale of food, from the farmer to the ultimate retailer, passes the blame for war-prices on to some one else. Merely tracing the responsibility can not help. The speculator's hide is as thick as a curbstone. His patriotism is of low order. The one person who can handle the speculator and halt his machinations is Uncle Sam.
>
> "He should take charge of the situation at once."

Opposition to the whole Houston plan is voiced by the Louisville *Post*. It calls upon Congress to steel itself against the "wild harangues" and "threats" and "dire predictions exprest and implied" in the Secretary's appeals, and concludes:

"Our Bureau Staff, civil and belligerent, seems to have lost all faith in freedom, in the capacity of the American people for self-government. It is time for Congress to resume control of Government, restore the Constitution, and make clear that the schemes for a consolidated Prussian government in America can not get, under any disguise, a majority vote in either House."

The "vital flaw" which the New York *Sun* sees in the "artificial fixation of low prices" is that it "enhances the evil it seeks to remedy." We are told that "it stimulates consumption and makes scarcity of supply permanent." *The Sun* would have us regulate consumption and leave prices alone. *The Evening Sun* argues similarly and quotes an article written in *Munsey's Magazine* by Judson C. Welliver, telling how Germany tried price-fixing and failed. At first retail prices alone were fixt. A concern could be closed for charging more than the maximum. "Persons who possest supplies of necessaries and refused to sell them at the fixt prices were to be severely punished." The chaotic result was laid to lack of thoroughness. So wholesale as well as retail prices were fixt. A second failure followed, whereupon the Government took over the country's grain-supply. As Mr. Welliver reports:

> "The new method was put into operation at the beginning of 1915. It took half a year to build up a characteristically German scheme of control operating down to the minutest detail. An army of clerks and controllers was employed; and yet the system had no sooner been put into general operation than it was discovered to be a failure. The food-supply of the country was enmeshed in a tangle of red tape and burdened with the expense of a great corps of officialdom."

A spokesman for the farmers, *Wallace's Farmer* (Des Moines), deprecates suggestions for Government control of food-production and food-prices as "likely to do infinitely more harm than good at this particular time":

> "Nothing the Government can do in price-fixing will increase the supply of grains or live stock until another crop is grown, while the fixing of unreasonable maximum prices would certainly reduce the production and intensify our difficulties. . . . .
>
> "Later on, conditions may warrant the Government paying some attention to prices, but this should be confined to fixing minimum or guaranteed prices. If the farmer knows that he will not get less than, say, 75 cents a bushel for his next corn crop, he can make his plans accordingly, and he will grow all that the weather will permit him to grow.
>
> "Ill-considered Government interference now is likely to make worse a situation which is already bad enough."

SENSE AND CENSORSHIP

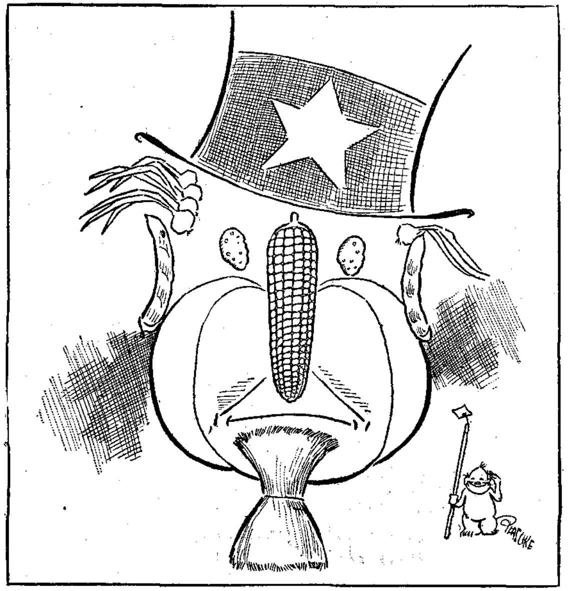
AMONG BRITAIN'S MANY MISTAKES, against whose repetition her distinguished envoys come to warn us, was the conduct of her censor during a long period. Lord Northcliffe, of the London *Times* and *Daily Mail*, says in a New York *Tribune* article that he can not conceive how the people of this country will tolerate what the British went through in the early days of the war. Yet the species of censorship proposed in the bills now before Congress is, in the opinion of the Des Moines *Register*, "more radical, more unjust, and more dangerous than that which half strangled Great Britain for the first year of the war, and which served for a time to render incompetents free from criticism because the public could learn nothing about what they were doing or were not doing." This is a fair sample not only of editorial denunciation of the censorship clause of the so-called "Espionage Bill," but of the remarks of Senators who have opposed it in debate.

One of the latter, Mr. Cummins, admitted, however, that the committee which drew up the bill was confronted with an insoluble problem. For, he said, "the conflict between secrecy and publicity is never ended, and I do not know of any way in which all the good or advantages of secrecy and all the good and advantages of publicity can at the same time be secured."

The task of any board of censorship, the Baltimore *Sun* thinks "ought to be to find out not how much it can suppress, but how much it can make public." It finds much encouragement in the "sensible" letter written by Secretaries Lansing, Baker and Daniels, "in which they put publicity first and censorship second," when asking the President to establish a war-news board. This letter, it will be remembered, was followed by the creation of a Committee on Public Information, composed of Mr. George Creel, chairman, and representatives of the State, War, and Navy Departments. The Secretaries said in part:

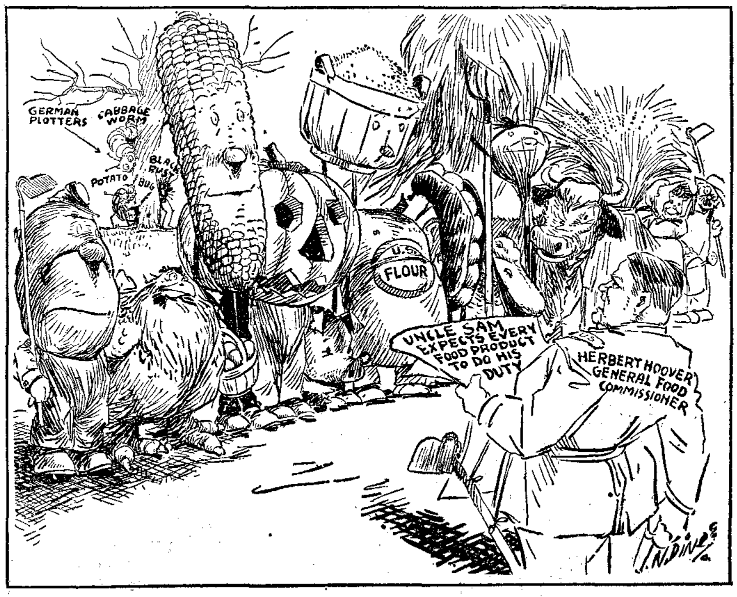
> "While there is much that is properly secret in connection with the departments of the Government, the total is small compared to the vast amount of information that is right and proper for the people to have.
>
> "America's great present needs are confidence, enthusiasm, and service; and these needs will not be met completely unless every citizen is given the feeling of partnership that comes with full frank statements concerning the conduct of the public business."

The ideals thus exprest appear generally satisfactory to the



HIS FIGHTING FACE.

—Plaschke in the Louisville *Times*.


GERMAN PLOTTERS
CABBAGE WORM
POTATO BUG
BLACK RUST
U.S. FLOUR
UNCLE SAM EXPECTS EVERY FOOD PRODUCT TO DO HIS DUTY
HERBERT HOOVER GENERAL FOOD COMMISSIONER
J.N. Darling

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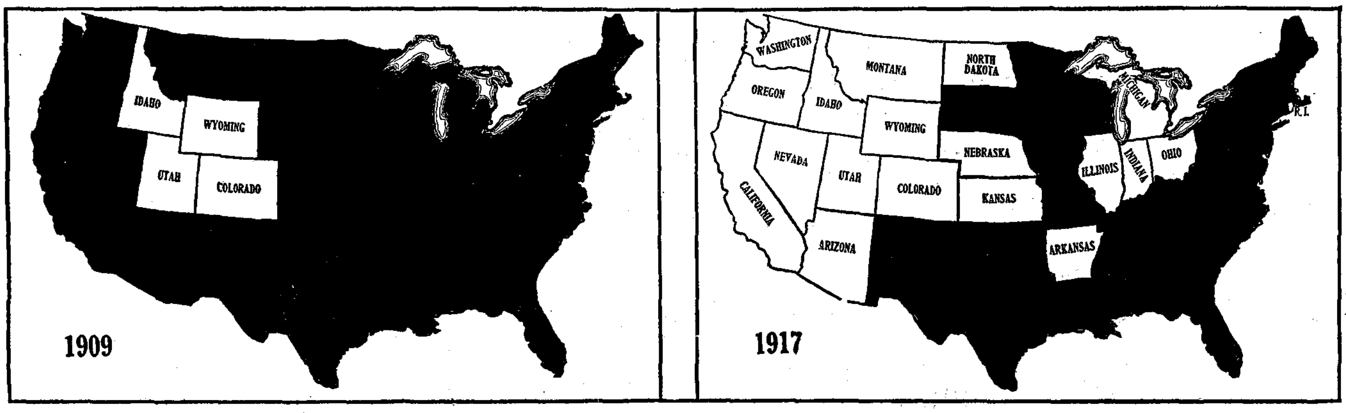
IT'S GOING TO BE UNIVERSAL TRAINING FOR THESE, ANYWAY.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

THE FARM BRIGADE.



STATES WON BY WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN THE LAST EIGHT YEARS.

In these diagrams the suffrage States are white. The women in Illinois, North Dakota, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Nebraska, and Rhode Island have Presidential suffrage, and in Arkansas they can vote only at the primaries. In the other white States they have complete suffrage.

press. But the Administration's Espionage Bill seems to them a horse of quite another color. This measure has been so freely amended while before Congress as to eliminate many criticized features. But even so, the Mobile *Register* finds it still "too drastic." The New York *American* declares that it "should be trimmed of every word that forbids the freedom of speech or the freedom of publication, directly or indirectly." In fact, adds *The American*, it is "an unnecessary bill which ought to be rejected altogether by Congress." The Washington *Herald* similarly asserts its belief that—

> "The means of preventing military information from getting to the enemy are so many, including rigid control of cable, telegraph, and telephone, that these means should be put into effect first without creating a censorship which even as a military measure has not been demonstrated to be necessary in the slightest degree, and which in itself is a violation of the freedom of the press guaranteed by the Constitution."

The Memphis *Commercial Appeal* sees no necessity for a censorship law, being confident that our newspapers can be depended upon to do their own censoring of matter which would give information to the enemy. "True," says the Denver *Rocky Mountain News*, "there are publications which require attention from the Government because of their persistent faking and personal antagonism to those engaged with us in prosecuting the war against German autocracy, but they can be dealt with under the law of treason."

In the debates in Congress, as well as in the columns of the newspapers, the Espionage Bill has been denounced as undemocratic. For instance, Senator Hiram W. Johnson, in one of his first speeches as a member of the upper house of Congress, said solemnly: "We may well pause lest in our tenderness for democracy abroad we forget democracy at home." Senator Lodge, who led the attack on the measure as originally reported to the Senate, observed that "there is a wide distinction between the publication of information useful to the enemy and the publication of information which some Department head might consider useful to the enemy."

Yet so firm a believer in publicity as the Baltimore *Sun* does not think that a voluntary censorship is enough. "It is better to have a law, drawn as definitely as possible, which will apply to all alike and do away with the temptation to print a piece of doubtful news in order to score a beat on a competitor than no law at all." Only, the measure in question does not define the character of prohibited news closely enough to suit *The Sun*. The South Bend *Tribune* complains that the framers of the bill,

> "not being newspaper men, have failed to distinguish between the temporary suppression of facts for military purposes and the complete suppression of the facts during the duration of the war. They have made no provision whatever for compelling Army and Navy officials to make public the facts as soon as they cease to be of value to the enemy. The other glaring fault is that too much discretion is left to the President, who has demonstrated time and again that he lacks a sense of news values."

Between a free rein to publicity and iron censorship there is a fair medium. This is attained by the Senate's amendments of the Espionage Bill in the Syracuse *Herald's* opinion, assuming, as it does, "that the regulations proclaimed by the President will be reasonable." An overcare for liberty might render such legislation practically useless, the Brooklyn *Citizen* advises its readers. But it may be depended upon, it says emphatically, "that by no chance or misconstruction will any bill be allowed under President Wilson to interfere with the rights of speech and thought to which every loyal man is entitled."

The Brooklyn daily might have lent additional emphasis to its statement by quoting President Wilson's recent declaration that while he favors the Espionage Bill, he would not use it to shield himself. As he says in a letter to Mr. Arthur Brisbane:

> "I shall not expect or permit any part of this law to apply to me or any of my official acts or in any way to be used as a shield against criticism.
>
> "I can imagine no greater disservice to the country than to establish a system of censorship that would deny to the people of a free republic like our own their indisputable right to criticize their own public officials."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE MARCHING ON

RECRUITING STATES in equal-suffrage ranks goes on deliberately despite the more salient activities of wartimes, editorial observers note, and some of them say the war itself has been the great accelerator of the women's franchise drive. The Manchester (N. H.) *Union* and other journals remind us that in England both the former Premier, Mr. Asquith, and Premier Lloyd George have spoken in Parliament in favor of woman suffrage, and that in Russia there is promise of the early enfranchisement of women through the revolution. It is pointed out also that the women of Ontario and Nova Scotia have been enfranchised, so that the Canadian women of all the great provinces, except Quebec, have the ballot. Here at home the National American Woman Suffrage Association makes the announcement that the "suffrage banner now waves over more than one-half of United States territory," and that suffrage as a war-measure is proving "an irresistible slogan." Seven States in the first four months of 1917, this organization informs us, have given women the vote, and Nebraska, the nineteenth suffrage State, with its eight electoral votes, affords a total of 172 electoral votes in suffrage territory.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the Leslie Woman's Suffrage Commission, is quoted in the press as saying that her pride is challenged because New York is allowing State after

State to get in first on one suffrage count or another. Thus Illinois was the first to grant Presidential suffrage only, and—

> "North Dakota was the first to give the same right during this 1917 drive; Ohio was the first to push the suffrage salient far to the East, and Indiana was the first State since 1869 to give women the right to vote on their own enfranchisement. Arkansas was the first to give women primary suffrage and Rhode Island the first New England State to grant Presidential suffrage."

"At last the East," exclaims the Chicago *Herald*, as it welcomes Rhode Island's alinement with the suffrage States, which it considers "possibly the development of a new liberal movement." To those who think of Rhode Island only as a State "of whose views the late Senator Aldrich was a fitting expression," the triumph of the suffragists must appear bewildering, according to this journal, which is imprest with the feeling that the traditions of liberty established by Roger Williams and his associates still count to-day, and "the memory of that remarkable feminist, Mrs. Anne Hutchinson, who contributed her portion to the creation of the settlement, can not have perished." The Providence *Journal* sincerely congratulates the woman suffragists of Rhode Island on the passage of the bill that permits them to cast their ballots for President and Vice-President of the United States. It was a long struggle, and a sharp one, we are told, but the suffragists won by overwhelming majorities in both branches of the General Assembly, the combined roll-call showing a total of 103 affirmative votes and only 23 negative. Congratulations are in order also to the Assembly for its response to the quickened political sentiment of the times, which puts it "in line with the progressive legislatures of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, which have lately broken down the artificial barriers of sex surrounding the polls," and this journal adds:

> "Presidential suffrage for women is no longer an exclusively Western idea. First of all the States east of the Alleghanies, we have announced our adhesion to the cause. It is reason for pride that so significant an advance should be registered in Rhode Island, which nearly three centuries ago demonstrated not only to the other colonies of New England, but to the world, its political independence and leadership."

The Lincoln (Neb.) *State Journal* remarks that with Rhode Island "suddenly dumped into the suffrage lap" votes for women now touch both the seas, California on the west and Rhode Island on the east. Altho the step from Ohio to Rhode Island "may call for a little crow-hopping," this journal predicts that by 1920 the number of States not allowing every woman full suffrage will be smaller than was the number that did allow it in 1916. As the situation now stands the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* tells us there are more than 8,000,000 women qualified to vote for the selection of a President, and "if every one of these newly enfranchised women were to vote, and if they were to form a strictly feminist party and stick to it to a woman, they would approximate very closely in number each of the two present great parties." This journal adds:

> "It is a little odd, when one comes to think of it, that so many States should give their women votes for President, the highest office in the land, but still deny them the right to vote for State and minor officers. It is likely that a curious chapter would be written in the history of American politics if the true reason should be given publicity."

As an avowed opponent of woman suffrage, the Hartford *Courant* has seriously urged and now would gladly see a vote taken by the women of Connecticut to show their sentiment. If a census were made of all the women of voting age in the State and these women were called upon at the polls to say whether or not they favored suffrage, one would have "some correct idea of how they stand," and this journal adds:

> "It should be arranged that, if over 50 per cent. of all these enrolled women declared for suffrage, then it would be understood that that was what the sex as a body wanted. Those who refused to vote would thereby indicate that they were not for it and those who voted against it would still more plainly show how they felt. But, if more than half of the women in Connecticut should record the fact that they wanted to vote, a powerful argument would be provided for the cause. Frankly such action would affect the opinion of *The Courant* and we doubt not of many who believe that women as a body do not want the burden put upon them."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

U. S. SHOULD stand for Universal Service.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

THE Rhine has now become T. R.'s new river of doubt.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE greatest living optimist must be writing the official German reports. —*New York Sun.*

AFTER being at war one week, we find we have many new friends and the same old enemy.—*St. Louis Republic.*

BEGINNING to look as tho the boys in the Hindenburg line will eat their Christmas dinners in Berlin.—*Macon Telegraph.*

WE are now convinced that what this country needs is more machine guns and fewer machine politicians.—*Boston Transcript.*

IT doesn't take much imagination to see the Hohenzollern line cracking when the Hindenburg line breaks.—*Council Bluffs Nonpareil.*

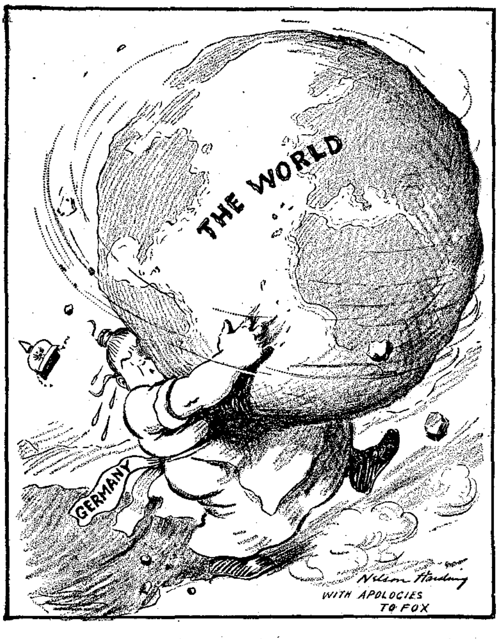
THE Kaiser always refers to the United States as "They," but before he gets through he will discover that it is "It."—*Boston Transcript.*

GERMANY laughs at our Navy, but the nine dread naughts of that $7,000,000,000 loan may have a sobering effect.—*Philadelphia North American.*

GERMANS have the Hindenburg line, the Wotan line, and the Siegfried line, but the bread-line is attracting quite as much anxious thought.—*New York World.*

WE gather from the German official statement that on the Western front their brave troops are retiring to previously unprepared positions.—*Philadelphia North American.*

THE only Prussian shouter with whom all of us can agree is Dr. Ludwig Haas, who declares: "A tremendous abyss separates the logic of Germans from that of other nations."—*New York Herald.*



THE POWERFUL KATRINKA MAY HAVE UNDERTAKEN TOO MUCH. —Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

ANOTHER imaginary line is Hindenburg's.—*Boston Herald.*

WITH the aid of Lens, the British expect to see Hindenburg's finish.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THERE will be harrowing sights on every hand when our farmer-patriots get into action.—*Chicago Tribune.*

AFTER having fought for the vote the Russian workingmen are now voting for the fight.—*Chicago Herald.*

SPECULATION in food-products really is about as pro-German as dynamiting grain-elevators.—*Council Bluffs Nonpareil.*

WE can say one thing about the Germans: They have made us believe things we didn't believe we could believe.—*Macon Telegraph.*

IF all members of the family had rushed to arms when the *Smith* was attacked conscription would not be necessary.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

WHEN Uncle Sam sits in the game with $7,000,000,000 worth of chips he can stand to lose one or two good hands.—*Macon Telegraph.*

PEOPLE are becoming crazy about planting. A farm publication urges its readers to "plant every acre, no matter how small."—*Chicago Tribune.*

DON'T be too hard on the young man who rushes into matrimony just now. He's only seeking to avoid a long engagement.—*Philadelphia North American.*

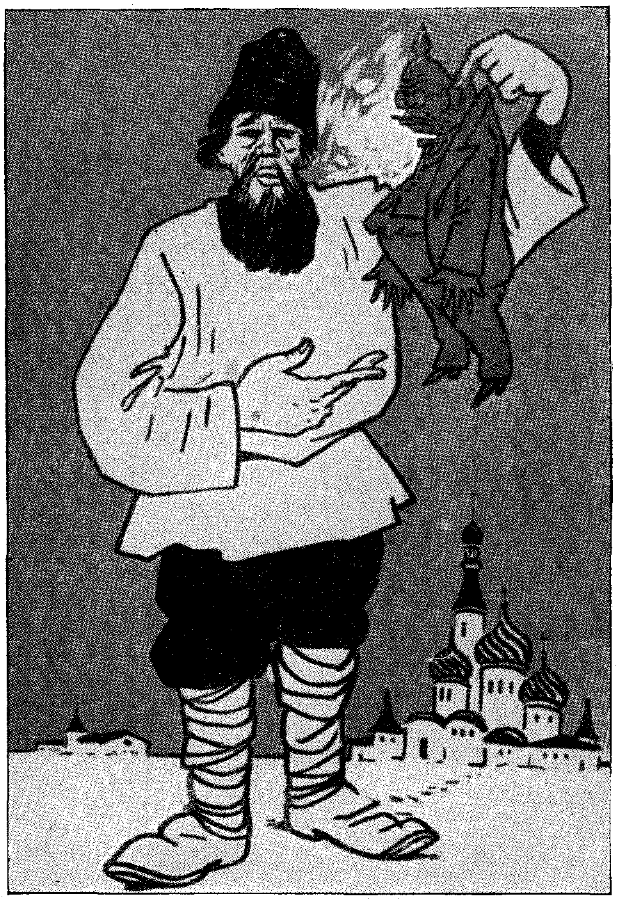
ENGLAND makes blunders and admits them, and Germany makes blunders and argues herself black in the face that they were triumphs of cunning and astuteness.—*Macon Telegraph.*

WITH the Allies on bases after a wonderful line-drive, Pinch Hitter Uncle Sam advances to the plate swinging a $7,000,000,000 bat in a way that causes some trepidation in the box.—*Council Bluffs Nonpareil.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

NO SEPARATE PEACE FOR RUSSIA

GERMANY'S FORLORN HOPE of a separate peace with Russia appears to have failed. According to the *Berliner Tageblatt*, the recent so-called congress of German and Russian Socialists in Stockholm was rather clumsily arranged by the German Government, which dispatched Philipp Scheidemann, the leader of the majority in the German Social Democratic party, to Sweden with a definite offer to the "Russian Socialist delegates" assembled there. Unfortunately for German hopes, says the Stockholm *Dagens Nyheter*, the only Russian delegates who turned up were twenty-five ultraradical exiles from Switzerland who had been furnished with transportation through Germany at the expense of the German Government. The leader of this delegation, Nicolai Lenin, an extreme Nihilist and ultrapacifist, was placed in possession of the German terms, and, so the Berlin *Vorwärts* informs us, left for Petrograd under the impression that he could effect an immediate peace. The London *Daily Chronicle's* Petrograd correspondent tells us how he was received there. He writes:



THE MUZHIK OUSTS THE PRO-GERMAN PACIFIST.

"He thought he could hide, but I've found him."

—*Esquella de la Torratxa* (Barcelona).

> "Lenin, the leader of the extreme faction of Social Democrats, arrived here Monday night by way of Germany. His action in accepting from the German Government passage from Switzerland through Germany arouses intense indignation here. He comes back breathing fire, demanding the immediate and unconditional conclusion of peace, civil war against the Army and Government, and vengeance against Kerenski and Cheidze, whom he describes as traitors to the cause of international socialism.
>
> "At a meeting of the Social Democrats yesterday his wild rant was received in dead silence, and he was vigorously attacked, not only by the more moderate Social Democrats, but also by members of his own faction. Cheidze said that probably the Russian Revolution would absorb Lenin. If he remained outside, it would be no great loss. Lenin was left absolutely without supporters.
>
> "The sharp repulse given to this firebrand was a healthy sign of the growth of practical sense in the Socialist wing, and the generally moderate and sensible tone of the conference of Provincial Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies was another hopeful indication of the passing of the revolutionary fever."

Our only Socialist member of Congress, Mr. Meyer London, seems to have been moved by this Socialist peace activity, so he cabled to headquarters in Petrograd to learn what actually was going on. The official Russian news agency made public the reply. It runs:

> "Replying to Congressman Meyer London, of New York, who asked for a denial that the Russian Socialists favored a separate peace with Germany, the Executive Committee telegraphed:
>
> " 'As has been stated in a declaration of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, the entire Russian revolutionary democracy does not seek a separate peace, but favors international peace, without annexations or indemnities, real or disguised, on the basis of the free development of nations, and considers that the proletariat of every country should do its utmost to bring about peace on the above basis.' "

Meanwhile there have been emphatic rejections of any idea of a separate peace both by the Provisional Government and by the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Degelates at Petrograd. The Socialist mind can be seen for the fervid pro-war utterances of the Socialist press. For example, the Petrograd *Zemlia Volia*, an organ of the revolutionary Socialists, writes:

> "A peace formula without annexations implies of necessity the restoration of the devastated countries of Belgium, Servia, Montenegro, and Roumania, and also the application of the principle of a plebiscite to decide the fate of the people in cases where there is a dispute. Germany still continues to seek conquests and to penetrate farther into Russian territory.
>
> "But the defense of the country and abstention on our part from attempts at annexation in no way mean that the soldiers are to remain in the trenches without attacking. An offensive is necessary each time that strategy demands it in order to secure a successful end of the war."

One curious point must be noticed in all these peace-negotiations—the Provisional Government has not once been approached. The pressure has been exerted upon the Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. This organization, says the Petrograd *Russkaiya Volia*, is a fortuitous aggregation of workmen and soldiers, mainly well-intentioned but ignorant folk, who have fallen under the domination of an "ultra-Socialist clique." This body seems to have seized authority on its own account and has issued orders to the people on its own responsibility, much to the embarrassment of the Provisional Government. Professor Miliukoff, the Foreign Minister, tells us that the "legitimate functions of the Council" are those of an advisory body with power to make suggestions to the Provisional Government, some of these suggestions being accepted while others are rejected. He lets us know, however, that there is considerable friction between the two bodies, for in a speech to the representatives of the French and British workmen, assembled in Petrograd, he said, according to the *Novoye Vremya:*

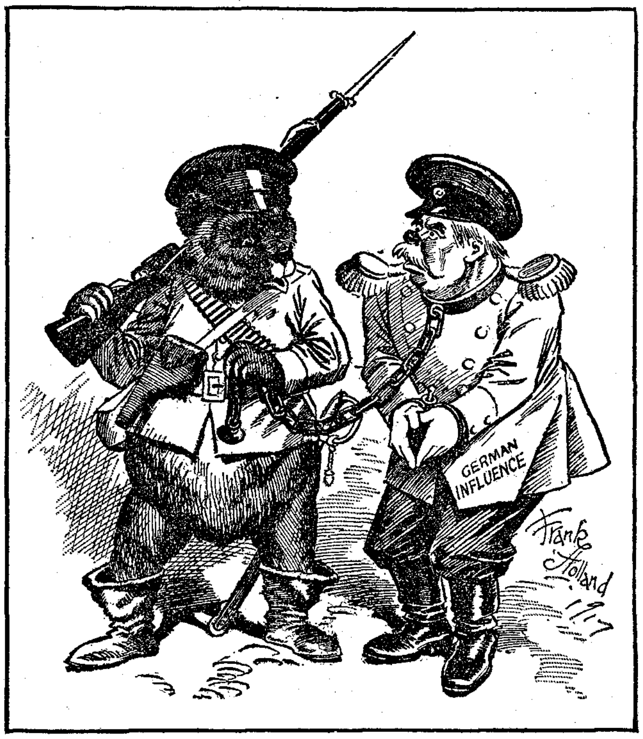
"Russia will continue the crusade for annihilation of German militarism with the greatest intensity, for our ideal is to prevent all possibility of war in the future.

"Our present problem consists of organizing our forces of defense shaken by the revolution. We shall encounter the enemy with redoubled strength, confident of victory.

"With conflict existing between the Government and the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, one can not speak of a sole strong power in Russia, because a power which is menaced is not a power, but a semblance of power."

Commenting on this speech, the *Russkaiya Volia* says:

"The position of the temporary Government is most difficult, because it is not supported by any parliament. The Council of Delegates is a live force, but it can not take the place of a real parliament. The situation is more difficult, inasmuch as the revolutionary council is not always clear and the composition of the council itself is not definite. On the other hand, the council is a power in competition with the Government.



THE TABLES TURNED.

THE RUSSIAN BEAR—"Now, then, Shwinesteinski, *you* shall dance and I will call the tune!" —*Reynolds's Newspaper* (London).

"We are far from the belief that there is any conflict which can not be settled between the two bodies, since a conflict which could not be settled would mean the wreck of both and result in civil war."

Turning to Germany, we find the Conservative press all strongly opposed to "any weakening as regards Russia," and a recent article in the official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, which sought to conciliate Russian opinion by apologizing for the German victory at the Stokhod, excites strong condemnation. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* writes:

"Why in the world these pæans of affection addrest to the Provisional Government at Petrograd? What is this talk about the identity of Russian and German aims, no annexations, nations living together in a peace honorable to both sides, and this flapdoodle about the excuse offered to Petrograd by the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* over our victory on the Stokhod?

"These semiofficial utterances are bound to arouse uneasiness among the German people. Our war-aims are very clearly defined in the East. An autonomous Poland is not sufficient. Courland must never return under Russian sway. The German people must ask the Government what it means by identity of Russian and German aims. . . . . . .

"What sort of talk is this? It is time that the Government shows that it is conducting our foreign policy, and not the Social Democracy. The Government should remember the Bismarckian saying, 'We run after nobody.' This is true to-day more than ever."

AWFUL AMERICA

WICKED WALL STREET plunged America into war, says the Berlin *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, in order to profit "still further" by munitions-contracts. But even greater wickedness is discovered by the *Berliner Zeitung am Mittag*, which gravely informs its readers that President Wilson intends to "open a mercantile war upon the still neutral nations in Europe" because wicked Washington has been affected by a lust for the absolute domination of the world—an aim which has aforetime been unkindly attributed to Germany herself. The *B-Z*, as the Berliners call it, proceeds:

"That is just what America has had in mind from the beginning. The economic combination of the world was her aim. She has been seeking to have the industrial and mercantile capital of the world transferred to the American account and to remain in sole control. For this end the present war is a never-recurring chance.

"First the Entente Powers were made the victims of her usurious practises, yielding some 15,000,000,000 marks in gold, besides having loans and mortgages imposed on them. Now that the Entente is helpless in her hands, America turns against Germany.

"The United States, or rather Wall Street, has displayed extraordinary zeal in making its financial and economic power felt in all of Germany's foreign markets. It has succeeded in bringing gigantic territories of world-production within its control, nearly the whole of the American continent, China, and, indirectly through England, the whole South Seas. What more does it want? The countries of the Central Powers, which for this reason must be defeated.

"Russia is not even discust in America, because what Russian could possibly withstand the Yankee shrewdness in business?

"To be quite fair, American pacifism is not even a lie. Wall Street really wants a world-wide peace, so as not to be disturbed by foolish wars in its extortionate despotism over a panting, sweating, disarmed, and impoverished humanity. There is something magnificent in this gigantic greediness.

"But that is not a peace for which free people should fight. This sort of democracy which has now decided to continue the war to the bitter end bears the germ of destruction in itself. No other country in the world needs a social revolution as badly as America.

"The nations have different ideals from those of the Wall-Street magnates and their conscious or unconscious helpers in Paris and London. The world is clearly divided into those nations which desire peace and a common development and those which care only to dominate and grasp what they can."

Being thus full of the "superfluity of naughtiness," America of course must be in the possession of armies and navies with which to secure this "world might." But it would appear that German journals consider our Army a joke and our Navy a thing to laugh at. Thus the *Kölnische Volkszeitung*, under the heading "Bluff," editorially remarks:

"The bluff is now ended, and we shall see what America really can do. In Congress Wilson has refrained from mentioning sending an army to Europe. About a fleet we need not worry ourselves at present, if at all during the war. Certainly the heads of our Army and Navy weighed the possibilities carefully in the balance before deciding on ruthless submarine warfare, and we can leave the future in their hands."

If we can acquire this World Dominion, the resulting riches will come in handy to pay the war-indemnity that Germany is going to demand when she puts us back in our place again. The *Kölnische Volkszeitung* goes on to say:

"We are entitled to a thumping war-indemnity, and we do not care who pays it. Those States which have sacrificed immense sums will be unable to pay it. Therefore, America, which has earned thousands of millions through munitions and supplies, will have to unbutton its pockets. We need not force America itself to pay, but we hold so many pledges in hand that for the Entente it is most important to have America as a banker behind them."

After all this it is slightly refreshing to hear the *Frankfurter Zeitung* soberly rebuking its too ebullient contemporaries:

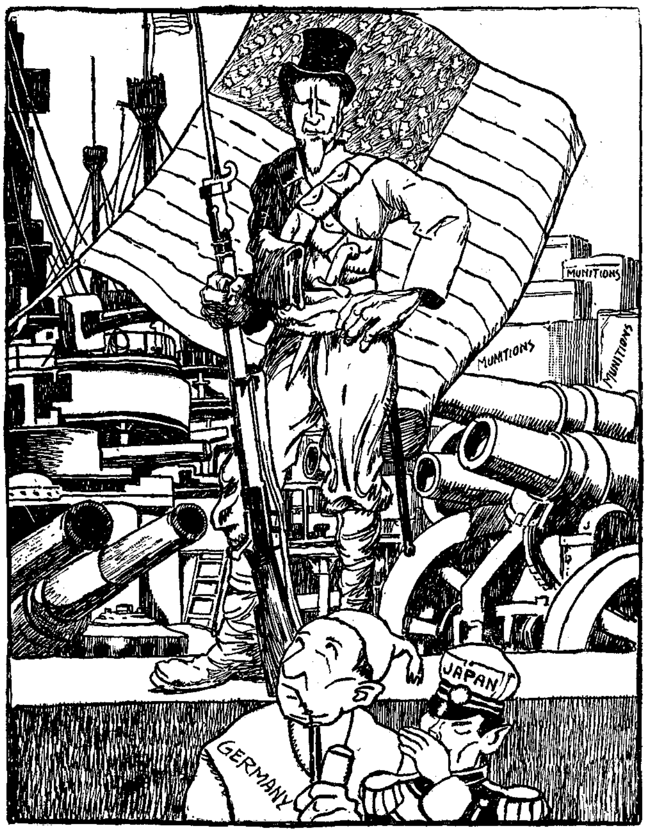
"All this sorry rubbish, especially the crazy ever-recurring idea that Germany will seize parts of South America, serves nothing but to strengthen the hands of Germany's enemies in America. These are people who have harmed our cause abroad immeasurably and they have made foreigners believe that their views are those of the German nation."

It has dawned upon Captain Persius, at least, that now that we have gone to war with Germany we actually mean to be unpleasant. In the *Berliner Tageblatt* he writes:

> "It would be a fatal mistake to regard America's economic strength as the only important factor for an enemy. The military strength of the United States is not to be met with a shrug of the shoulders, otherwise we shall make the same mistake as we did about the military strength of Britain."

In the Berlin *Kreuzzeitung* Dr. Otto Hötsch, the Professor of History in the War Academy at Berlin, weeps to find himself at war with us and actually blames our adroit friend, Count von Bernstorff, as being the cause of it:

> "Germany, in always trying to avoid a German-American conflict, played into the hands of her opponents. The German Embassy in Washington should be blamed for this. It was the weakest spot in the whole diplomatic service. Apart from its glaring mistakes, the Embassy lacked an understanding of American psychology, the best proof of this being the failure of the whole German propaganda. . . . It is to the Kaiser's lasting merit that he made every effort to hold America's friendship."



DOUBTS ABOUT AMERICAN PREPAREDNESS.

GERMANY AND JAPAN—"Which of us is he really after, you or me?"

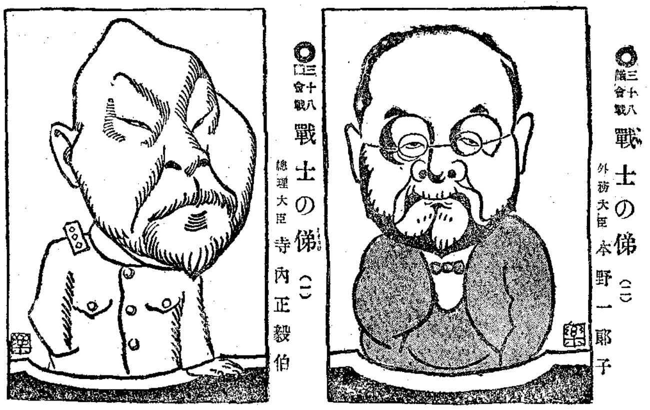
—*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

AMERICA AND IRELAND—The London *New Statesman* makes an impassioned appeal to the British Government to apply Home Rule in order to secure the unqualified moral support of America in the war:

> "In Australia, with its very large Irish population, the issue has almost as much importance as in the United States. We can never attain a harmony of the English-speaking peoples with the Irish left out. But when once the Irish sore is healed, the path is straight before us. Great Britain can fight the war to its end, with no further aspersions on her rôle as the champion of freedom. The United States . . . can then give us an unqualified moral support."

JAPAN'S NEW CHINESE POLICY

A STRONG BID for America's aid has been made in the Japanese Diet by Viscount Motono, the Japanese Foreign Minister, and he is specially anxious to secure our support of the new conciliatory policy that Japan has adopted toward China. In his speech to his fellow peers, as reported in the Tokyo *Asahi*, the Foreign Minister said that Japan "must not ignore the fact that other Powers have vast interests in China, and, in safeguarding our own interests, we must respect carefully those of others," for "we are firmly convinced that such is the best policy." Japan, he added reassuringly, "has no intention of following an egotistic policy in China," and "desires most sincerely to work in agreement with the interested Powers." Turning to discuss America's attitude to Japan on the Chinese question, Viscount Motono said:


◎三十八議會觀戰
戰士の佛（一）
總理大臣寺內正毅伯
◎三十八議會觀戰
戰士の佛（二）
外務大臣本野一郎子

PREMIER TERAUCHI. FOREIGN MINISTER MOTONO.

TWO PRO-AMERICAN JAPANESE.

—*Jiji-shimpo* (Tokyo).

> "Japan has always endeavored to maintain amicable relations with the Government and people of the United States. Altho there have sometimes been dark clouds which slightly obscured our sky, they, happily, have been dissipated by the mutual good-will of the two Governments. There are certainly questions upon which they could not reach an agreement. These things will happen even among allied countries. But even these difficult questions, when handled loyally and frankly with the will to adjust them in an amicable and conciliatory manner, are sure to be capable of solution. This is the course which the two Governments have always pursued, to the great satisfaction of our two countries. I note with great pleasure the symptoms of real sympathy manifested for some time between the two nations. Thus the proposal for common financial action in China has been made by American capitalists. The Imperial Government will follow with lively interest the development of the economic *rapprochement* between the two countries."

With the declaration of a new Chinese policy by the Terauchi Cabinet the Japanese press are evincing lively interest in the part America may play in China's development. The Tokyo *Kokumin*, edited by a very brilliant journalist, Mr. Iichiro Tokutomi, urges the cooperation of Japanese and American financiers, and says:

> "It is of the foremost importance that the American public should understand that Japan has no sinister ambitions in China. The suspicion and fear now prevailing in America with regard to our policy in China is mainly the legacy bequeathed by the Okuma ministry, whose Chinese policy, tho originating in no vicious motives, was nevertheless of such a nature as to awaken suspicion on the part of outside Powers."

The Tokyo *Asahi* asserts, as does the Osaka *Asahi*, that it would be to America's best advantage that she should return to her former fold in the financing group in China. It has no objection to our investment and enterprise in China, but is solicitous that we should understand and respect Japan's special interest and peculiar position in that country. This journal undoubtedly means to convey the idea that if China must engage a foreign financial adviser that adviser should be a Japanese, when it cautiously says:

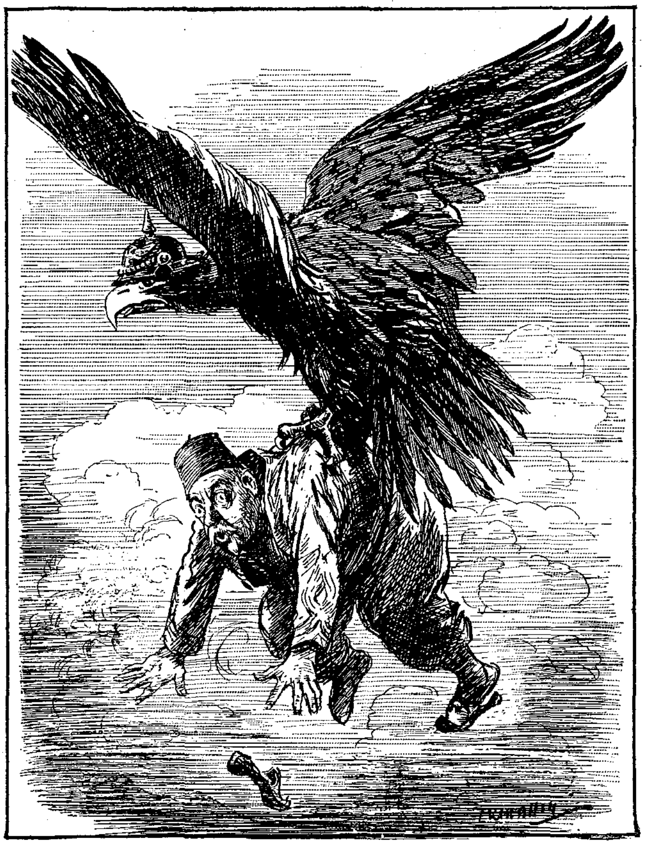
"Once America clearly understands Japan's unique relations with China the question of employment of financial advisers for that country will be settled without much difficulty."

A very significant article on the "open door" in China appears in the current issue of the Tokyo *Keizai Ronso* (Economic Review), by Professor Kaichi Toda, of the Kyoto Imperial University. After arguing at length for closer friendship between China and Japan, the professor concludes:

"The introduction of foreign capital for political purposes will do no good in China. Hereafter loans must be only economic, and must be independent of any foreign Government or political party. Loans which carry with them concessions of 'rights' must be strictly avoided, since such concessions will in the long run result in the economic partition of the Republic."

ISLAM UNDER GERMAN RULE

"SUCCESSFUL PROPAGANDA on the part of the Germans," says the Algiers *Akhbar-el-Harb*, "has been obtained only in Moslem lands," and this Arabic journal instances the successful endeavors of German diplomacy in inducing Turkey to enter the war and the Senussi to revolt against the British in Egypt. The Moslem organ then proceeds to paint a picture of what would happen to the Islamic world if ever it passed under German rule, and supports its arguments by citing a quaint account of a Mohammedan notable in Dar-es-Salaam who gives us a vivid glimpse of the tribulations of Islam under the German flag. The writer, says the *Akhbar-el-Harb*, is Sayid Sulaiman ibn Yusuf, the leader of the Moslems in German East Africa. He writes exultantly of the capture of Dar-es-Salaam by the British, and says:



GANYMEDE AND THE GERMAN EAGLE.

SULTAN—"Of course, I know it's a great honor being 'taken up' like this; still, I'm almost beginning to wish that the bird had left me alone."

—*Punch* (London).

"Those German tigers who were wont to devour the Moslems here have been hunted away by the victorious British forces, who have captured Dar-es-Salaam. God having delivered us from their claws, we are filled with gladness and rejoicing, as men who come forth from a prison of misery where they have languished long. Truly my pen is powerless to describe all the sufferings endured by the Moslems of Dar-es-Salaam under brutal German rule. We have been like abject slaves, and worse; assuredly the very dogs in civilized lands are better treated than the Germans treated us. They are a nation who hate Islam with an implacable hatred, and hold it in utter detestation. For our persons and property they showed no respect. We endured at their hands many forms of suffering and iniquity—seizure of our goods, reviling, and imprisonment without cause—for the considered end and purpose of the Germans is nothing else than the destruction of our race and the ruin of our religion.

"The German officials here were cruel oppressors, imposing upon the natives a single law—that of the rod. If any Moslem complained to a German Governor of injury done him by a German, that Governor paid not the slightest attention to his complaint, nor granted restitution, but brutally repulsed him and delivered him to his minions, who would revile and beat the man and cast him into prison."

The German colonial officials, says Sayid Sulaiman, were actively opposed to the Islamic religion and did all in their power to hinder its practise:

"The Germans, above all, transgrest against our benevolent religious law. They drew up stringent regulations forbidding the opening of schools where the great Koran is taught, and thus our children had no opportunity to read the Koran except in their homes, secretly. The Germans also forbade the rite of circumcision, which is approved by the Sunna of our honorable prophet. They even kept a strict watch over the judges and the imams of the mosques, and so shamefully ill-used them that finally Moslems would not accept these offices, through fear of the German administration.

"In addition to all this, they compelled the natives to rear pigs, tho it is well known how despicable such a trade is from the Moslem point of view. The object of the Germans herein was to undermine the religious doctrine of the natives and alienate them from Islam."

Curiously enough, Sayid Sulaiman's contentions are in a measure confirmed by General Smuts, who found among the captured papers at Moshi a circular signed by Dr. Schnee, the Governor of German East Africa, and sent to all military stations, instructing the recipients to report on measures to counteract the spread of Islam. According to the London *Times*, in which it is published, the circular asks of each local officer:

"Do you consider it possible to make a regulation prohibiting Islam altogether? . . . The encouragement of pig-breeding among natives is recommended by experts as an effective means of stopping the spread of Islam."

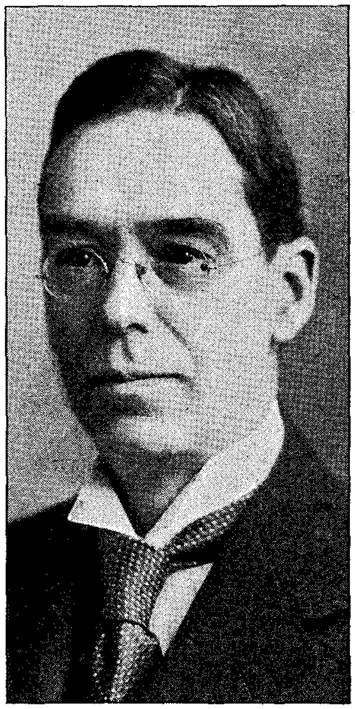
BRITISH PROPAGANDA—That scholarly political weekly, the London *New Europe*, takes the British Government to task for its inertia in the matter of propaganda, and says that it does not even know how to capitalize its victories:

"The British Government is not a good 'publicity-agent.' Both in its discouragement of the foreign press correspondents and in its failure to exploit its own successes it has shown that lack of imagination which is so prominent a feature in all British politics. In its first announcements of the battle of Jutland it showed how completely it despised the psychology of the first impression: and now it has allowed striking events in Mesopotamia and in Palestine to pass without any considered attempt to exploit either their picturesqueness or their undeniable political importance. Bagdad, after all, is a great symbol in Germany, and its capture by a British army is one of the most disconcerting events of the war to the German mind. Had our political intelligence department been alive to its great opportunity it would have flooded every neutral country with newspaper articles emphasizing the historic character of the fall of Bagdad. The event has a significance out of all proportion to its military value; inasmuch as, at one stroke, it goes far to restore the prestige of the British name throughout the near and middle East and administers a cruel blow to Pan-German hopes."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

VALUE OF FOOD-TESTS DOUBTED

WHAT PRECAUTIONS shall we take to see that our daily food is free from the germs of disease? Dr. Edwin O. Jordan, Professor of Bacteriology in the University of Chicago, notes in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, April 14) that while the bacterial examination of water has led to fairly uniform results and has given information of high value, the corresponding examination of foods has led in many cases to conflict of opinion and confusion of rulings. It is very rare, Dr. Jordan says, to discover actual disease-germs in food, and no one tries to examine it for such germs before it is used. What specialists are trying to do is to make a bacteriological examination of a food and determine on the basis of that examination whether the food is likely to be harmful. This implies fixing a standard of bacterial purity, which means the assumption that if too many bacteria are found in the food, even if they are harmless, their presence reveals conditions that would render more probable the presence of disease-germs also. It is in the fixing of such standards, Dr. Jordan says, that we have conflict of authority. He writes in substance:



BACTERIAL FOOD-STANDARDS MEAN LITTLE TO THIS BACTERIOLOGIST.

Professor Edwin O. Jordan, who would not have us judge food-values too strictly by bacterial tests.

"The arbitrary adoption of a standard yard, pound, or bushel is largely for the purpose of protecting the community against fraud, and this is true to only a slightly less degree of such measures as the fixing of a standard for the butter-fat and total solids in milk. Nearly all chemical food-standards fall in this category. It is evident, however, that bacterial standards for water, milk, and foods in general are of a completely different character. Such standards merely express the expert opinion of one or, more commonly, of a group of persons that indications of sanitary unwholesomeness are afforded by the presence of a certain number or kind of bacteria. The history of science is full of illustrations of the danger of applying too rigorously or too mechanically any such standards of interpretation. The value of the chemical examination of a water as a guide to its sanitary quality is now admitted to be very slight; some sanitarians would deny it altogether. And yet for years an enormous amount of energy was expended on making chemical analyses of water and ingeniously interpreting the results, usually on the basis of shrewd observation of the water sources. There is no doubt that the strict application of such chemical standards led frequently to the condemnation of perfectly wholesome water and sometimes to the sanction of potentially dangerous supplies.

"All bacterial standards of interpretation are but the expression of a more or less general consensus of opinion and are not claimed by any competent workers to be final or absolute. Take, for instance, the standard prepared by the commission appointed by the Treasury Department to recommend standards of purity for drinking-water supplied to the public by common carriers in interstate commerce. The numerical limit proposed (100 colonies per cubic centimeter developing in twenty-four hours at 37° C.) is, as such standards generally are, the result of a compromise. In point of fact, however useful the numerical limit may be in affording leverage for an expert opinion, it can hardly be maintained to be valid as an absolute criterion. In several instances I have found that deep-well waters stored at a low temperature give a high 37-degree colony count in a few days. One such water, giving no gas in 100 cubic centimeters, developed only twenty-eight colonies per cubic centimeter at 37° C.; but when stored for five days in a clean glass vessel at 10° C. developed 12,300 colonies. It is difficult to believe that any real change in the wholesomeness of the water occurs in such cases.

"When the exhaustively studied and relatively simple water standards are subject to such exceptions and reservations, it is certainly not to be expected that bacterial standards for food will be any more satisfactory. The curious state of affairs with reference to bacterial criteria for the purity of milk exemplifies the uncertainty that actually exists. An 'excessive number' of bacteria in milk seems to signify to some workers a number of over 200,000 per cubic centimeter; to others, over 1,500,000, and to some perhaps any counts that run above 10,000. The accuracy of the methods of milk-examination current in recent years does not strengthen the case for arbitrary judgment.

"Evidently the most that can be claimed for the bacterial examination of milk is that it offers indications more or less precise of possibilities of danger. It can not often enable us to declare positively that a particular lot of milk—I am speaking here of raw milk—is safe to use. A milk with a relatively low bacterial content has been known in more than one instance to give rise to epidemic infection, as in the extensive Boston outbreak of septic sore throat in 1911, when the responsible milk gave counts below 10,000 in fully half the samples examined throughout the months when the epidemic occurred."

Again, Professor Jordan tells us, boards of health have rigidly enforced certain conditions in dairy barns, supposedly necessary to sanitation, that have since proved to be totally unnecessary. The same is true of the inspection and regulation of other foods, such as eggs and meats. It is not certain that swarms of bacteria are always injurious, or even that advanced putrefaction is necessarily harmful. He says:

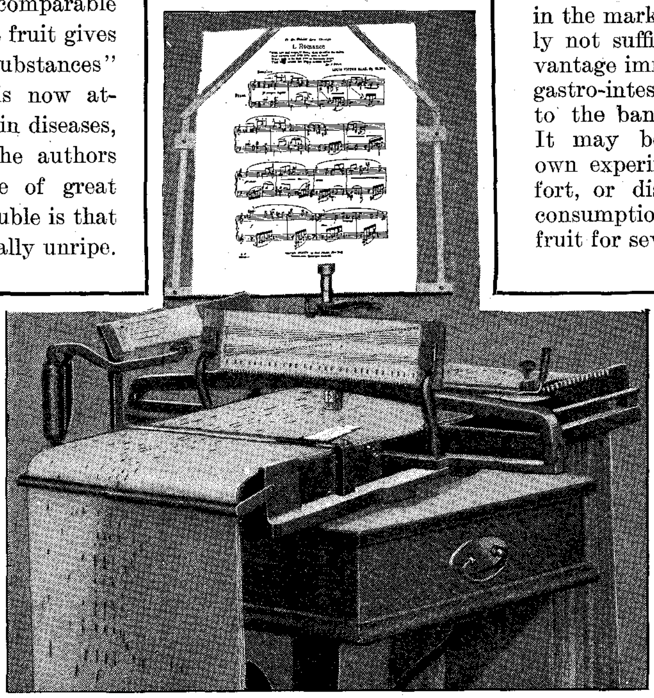
"The Chinese preserved egg, known as *pidan*, shows a very large amount of ammoniacal nitrogen, and there is no doubt that marked decomposition of the egg protein has taken place. This decomposed egg substance is eaten freely in China and its common use is not known to be followed by any ill effects. In view of the apparent innocuousness of the bacterial products in some foods, such as cheese, butter, and sour milk, which are consumed without being heated, it is perhaps hasty to assume that all indications of bacterial activity should be stigmatized as attesting the presence of 'ptomains' or the 'poisonous products of decomposition.' On the other hand, it has never been demonstrated that the products of bacterial growth in protein foods may not be insidiously injurious. The truth is that a great many foods technically more or less decomposed by bacterial growth are habitually eaten without apparent harm. We simply do not know at what point the products of bacterial growth become hurtful, or even what effect is caused by the growth of specific kinds of bacteria.

"On the practical side it seems desirable that recommended procedures, standards and the like, should keep pace with our advance in knowledge, not outrun it. No surer method of undermining public confidence and generating a reaction against sanitary measures can be found than the enforcement of regulations that are shown in a few years to have been unjustifiable and that must be rescinded. Confidence in 'experts' and in 'science' itself is shaken, and it becomes more difficult to carry out measures on which we are all agreed. We are sometimes forced to act on the basis of what knowledge we have, altho it is notoriously insufficient, but we can avoid being dogmatic and extreme. Our so-called standards are often nothing but working-guides for the experienced bacteriologist, and but ill-adapted for crystallization in official regulations, where enforcement rests in the hands of the technically uninformed.

"Since the bacteriology of foods presents to-day many unsolved problems, both of fact and of interpretation, it is clear that further investigations in this field will be of practical service in protecting against food infection, in encouraging cleanliness and common sanitary decency, in preventing economic waste by decomposition and by the condemnation of wholesome food on technical grounds, and perhaps in safeguarding the public health against dangers not now realized."

"THE POOR MAN'S FRUIT"

A REPORT extremely favorable to the food value of the banana is made by Drs. Victor C. Myers and Anton R. Rose in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, April 7). In its capacity to furnish energy the banana is comparable to the potato, while its status as a fruit gives it the valuable "accessory food substances" to which so much importance is now attached. As a special diet in certain diseases, especially those of the kidneys, the authors believe that this fruit will prove of great benefit to mankind. The only trouble is that the banana as we know it is generally unripe. When *it* is *ripe* we usually throw it away as decayed. Unripe bananas are indigestible, the authors of this report tell us, and we shall have to learn how to distinguish the ripe from the unripe before we shall be able to enjoy all the promised advantage of this fruit as a diet. We read:



Courtesy of "Popular Mechanics," Chicago. Music copyrighted by Carl Fischer, New York.

A MACHINE WHICH MAKES SIXTEEN MUSIC-ROLLS AT A TIME.

"It is well to bear in mind in the case of the banana that its caloric value is very high—in fact, higher than that of any other common fruit in its natural state. Furthermore, bananas may be readily obtained at any time of the year, and at a cost per calory about half that of other fruits. The condition in which fruits are sold in many of our great cities is certainly far from sanitary, but the peel of the banana affords it almost complete protection in this respect. The banana has been called 'the poor man's fruit,' and the facts mentioned above would appear to justify this appellation.

"Our nutritional studies on the banana indicate that, when thoroughly ripe, it is one of our most valuable fruits; but there are many other reasons why this subject commands interest from a physician's point of view. . . . . . .

"Raw fruits can be consumed to advantage only when they are thoroughly ripe, and the banana is certainly no exception to this rule. Perhaps the worst criticism that can be made with regard to bananas is that they are frequently sold and eaten when they are not thoroughly ripe. This is in part due to a popular misconception that bananas should not be eaten after the appearance of brownish tints on the peel. The yellow color of the skin is not in itself sufficient evidence of ripeness; in fact, under certain climatic conditions the fruit may be entirely yellow and still be so underripe that its consumption in large amounts would be followed by discomfort. When the yellow of the peel takes on a golden hue and begins to speckle with brown shades it may safely be considered fully ripe. The spread of the brown coloration does not condemn the fruit as overripe so long as the pulp inside shows no signs of fermentative decomposition. . . . . .

"The only criticism that can be made regarding the composition of the banana has to do with its salt content. . . . It will be noted, however, that this relationship is similar to that found in the potato. . . . It is of interest that both the banana and the potato yield an alkaline ash, and are therefore antagonistic to the development of an acidosis."

Drs. Myers and Rose give considerable space to the results of practical tests made by them on bananas as a diet. This confirmed the necessity of having the fruit freely ripe. No discomfort was noted in any case except when the bananas were unripe. In one instance a patient lived on a bread-and-milk diet for one week and on bananas and milk for a similar period. The subjective sensations experienced were much more favorable to the banana-and-milk than to the bread-and-milk diet. The authors' general conclusions follow:

"Bananas have a higher caloric value than any of our other common fruits. Unlike most other fruits, they are always in season.

"When fully ripe, that is, when the starch has been almost completely changed to sugar, the experiments here reported show that the carbohydrates of the banana are well absorbed from the intestine. As sold in the market, however, bananas are frequently not sufficiently ripe to be consumed to advantage immediately; and it would seem that gastro-intestinal disturbances, when attributed to the banana, were referable to this cause. It may be said in general regarding our own experiments that no ill effects, discomfort, or distaste were noted even after the consumption of large quantities of the ripe fruit for several days.

"Much larger quantities of sugar (glucose, sucrose, levulose) may be given in the form of banana than as pure sugar (sucrose, glucose) without producing gastro-intestinal disturbances.

"The composition of the banana and the potato shows an interesting similarity both as regards total carbohydrate and the amounts of the different mineral constituents. While the banana can hardly be regarded as a potato substitute, the fact that it has practically the same caloric value as the potato is worthy of note.

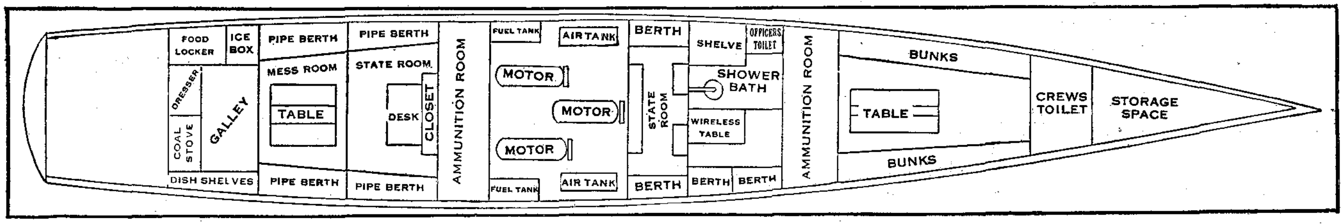
"Of even greater importance is the fact that bananas may be eaten uncooked. This is of interest in view of the increasing significance that is being attached to the 'accessory food substances.'

"The banana would appear to be a particularly valuable food to employ in the dietetic treatment of nephritic patients with nitrogen retention. Very satisfactory results have been obtained in the rather mild cases of nephritis [kidney trouble] here reported. So long as the patients exhibit no distaste for the fruit, there would seem to be no reason why bananas should not be employed in considerable quantity. We hope to report in the near future results obtained with this form of diet in cases of advanced nephritis."

MUSIC-ROLLS TO ORDER—A compact machine that perforates music-rolls for use in player-pianos is described by *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago). Says this magazine:

"The apparatus is capable of making from one to sixteen records at a time from sheet music, and will also turn out copies of any standard roll. Its operation is said to be so simple that satisfactory work can be done by persons who are not musicians.

"The particular advantage of the machine seems to be that it enables a small dealer to fill his customers' orders promptly without having to carry a large, expensive stock. It also obviates the inconveniences that confront patrons when



PLAN OF THE 110-FOOT MOTOR-BOAT SUBMARINE-CHASER ADOPTED BY THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

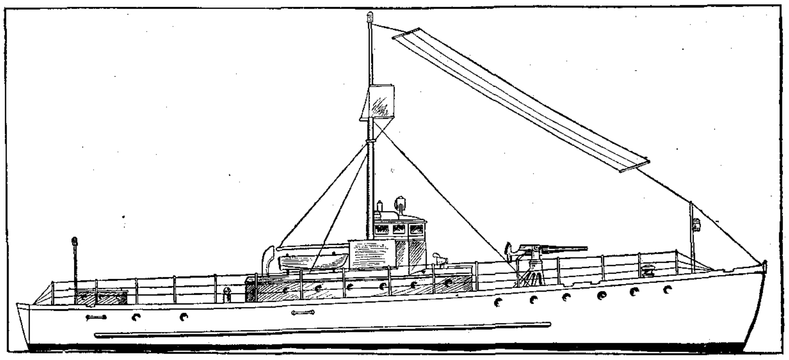
Two hundred of these are to be built at once. Each will cost $85,000 and will be driven by three 200 horse-power gasoline engines.

special orders have to be mailed to a factory before their wants can be supplied. Since sixteen sheets can be perforated simultaneously, a dealer in making a roll to order has an opportunity to add fifteen records to his stock with no expense other than the bare cost of the paper and spools."

"U"-BOAT-CHASERS FOR THE NAVY

WE HAVE A "WAR-ZONE" of our very own now, and recent happenings indicate that this zone is to be populated with real German *U*-boats, specially imported for the purpose. Our own plans for taking part in the doings that will make this zone more or less lively in the near future are of considerable interest. Several hundred patrol-boats, or submarine-chasers, are to be built at once, after plans illustrated and described by Charles F. Chapman in *Motor Boating* (New York, April). The problem of producing a fleet of armed motor-boats of sufficient size and strength to protect our shores from submarine invasion is a much huger task, says Mr. Chapman, than the average man realizes. He goes on:

"It may be perfectly proper to talk about mobilizing the 300,000-odd motor-boats we have in this country, and also patriotic of the half-million men accustomed to sail on these boats to offer their services to the Government in time of war; yet, if it were practical to carry such a plan into effect, which of course it is not, the net result would be chaos to the *n*th power. Besides having an immense number of boats, of which fully 99 per cent. would be totally unsuited for the requirements, there would be a personnel unfitted to even a greater degree. Furthermore, there would be no organization, as there is no branch of the Navy Department at the present moment which is trained or capable of handling problems of this kind.



SIDE VIEW OF THE NAVY'S SUBMARINE-CHASER.

"Up to the present time the Navy Department, under whose jurisdiction this form of protection comes, has been severely criticized for doing nothing about this enormous problem of providing machinery to carry into effect the various plans which have been suggested. The various yachting organizations who have offered their membership and facilities to the Government have met with only a lukewarm reception.

"But the fault is not altogether due to the Navy Department. The power and scope of this Department are absolutely limited by law, and if the law does not provide for motor-boat submarine-chasers, then the Navy Department is powerless to act, or take the first step toward safeguarding the interests of the country along these lines. Just such a condition did exist up to the closing days of the last session of Congress, but, fortunately, in the money appropriated for the Navy at the last moment, some of it becomes available for building a number of motor-boats for submarine defensive purposes.

"Up to now, the Navy Department's powers being limited by law, they were obliged to depend upon the patriotism and generosity of individual yachtsmen and yachting organizations for any progress along lines of providing motor-boats of a suitable type, as well as providing the proper personnel. Many yachtsmen signified their desire to build boats along lines which would meet with the approval of the Navy Department so that their boats could be converted into craft serviceable to the Government in time of trouble. The Department approved many plans submitted by yachtsmen, and even went so far as to get out two designs for standard boats, offering to furnish complete plans and specifications without charge to any yachtsman who might be interested in building such a craft."

With the grant of the appropriation for the Navy during the last hours of the recent session of Congress, the Department was given the power which it had long wanted for building a real fleet of armed motor-boats. It lost no time in beginning work. Says Mr. Chapman:

"The Government had recent confidential and reliable information relating to the performances of the 60-foot and 85-foot motor-boats being used on the other side of the ocean for the same service, and this indicated that while both of these types had proved excellent, yet they were not perfect. Other information which the Department had in its possession led it to the conclusion that a type of boat of not less than 100 feet in length should be chosen.

"No one has ever doubted, when it comes to the design and construction of larger ships, battle-ships, and the like, that the personnel of the Navy Department is thoroughly capable of handling the situation, and turning out designs and plans second to none in the world. However, in the matter of small-boat practise, the above is not true, and the Department has recognized this fact. What more logical thing could it do than call upon one of the ablest of our motor-boat designers, and, therefore, a call was issued to A. Loring Swasey, formerly of the firm of Swasey, Raymond & Page, of Boston, to go to Washington to assist in cooperating with the Bureau of Construction and Repair—one of the branches of the Navy Department.

"Plans have been developed for a motor patrol-boat radically different in design and appearance from any craft yet built or suggested. These boats will have an overall length of 110 feet, and beam of just under 15 feet, and a draft of about 4 feet. . . . The estimated speed of these boats under full displacement is between 17 and 18 knots. The displacement will be approximately 57 tons, which is nearly double that of the 85-footers of which a number have been built in this country for foreign war-service. . . . . .

"The armament will consist of one 6-pounder forward, and a number of small machine guns on deck. The construction will be mainly wood, with the exception of a steel mast and steel crow's-nest. The cost completed is estimated to be in the neighborhood of $85,000.

"The construction of these motor patrol-boats, of which it is planned to build two hundred, at first will be distributed among all of the motor-boat builders of the country who are capable and equipped for handling construction of this kind. It is estimated that after the laying of the keels about four months will be required for building the boats."

GERMAN PATENTS AS WAR-PRIZES

AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS would profit if our Government, being at war with Germany, would put at their disposal German inventions patented here. It is not confiscation or cancelation of German patents that is being suggested, but putting them at the disposal of Americans by legislation permitting their use with due payment of royalties to German patentees after the war. Mr. Albert E. Parker, an international patent lawyer, points out in the New York *Times* that so far only Russian patents have been canceled by Germany, this being in reply to similar action by Russia. Germany has little to gain and much to lose, says Mr. Parker, by setting an example of confiscating patents, because the laws of this country enable Germans to refuse to allow their inventions to be produced here, while American patentees can not prevent their inventions being put out in Germany. He goes on:

"For instance, Germans have patented hundreds of processes for manufacturing dyes and drugs in this country, but do not generally permit the use of these processes in this country, while Americans can not forbid the use of their German patents, if Germans obtain licenses from the German Government and pay royalties. It is against the interests of Germany to have the status of patents impaired, because of the great value and number of patents held by Germans in other countries.

"Vast benefits will be gained by American manufacturers if the United States should follow the example of Great Britain, France, and other Ally countries in putting German patents at the disposal of Americans by legislation requiring the payment of fair royalties to German patentees at the end of the war.

"The Allies, particularly Great Britain, have gained advantage over the United States in developing dye and other industries which before the war were largely in Germany's hands.

"Being at peace with Germany, the United States has been obliged to respect patents held by Germans. England, however, soon after the war began, extended her licensing system so that English manufacturers could use German patents and deposit the royalties with a patent clearing-house.

"England, therefore, has used patented German processes for making dyes and other products, while those processes were not available in America. It is probable that the United States will take similar steps.

"Licensing of German patents to British manufacturers will continue after the war, under the announced policy of the British Government. To encourage British manufacturers to produce things formerly obtained from Germany, it was necessary to safeguard capital invested, and the British licensees were assured that they should use German patents on a royalty basis for the life of the patent.

"America's entrance into the war gives this country an opportunity to become a partner of the Allies in the commercial war which may follow the conflict. At the conference of the Allies to insure close commercial cooperation after the war, it was provided that they should adopt uniform patent laws, favoring each other at the expense of other belligerents and neutrals.

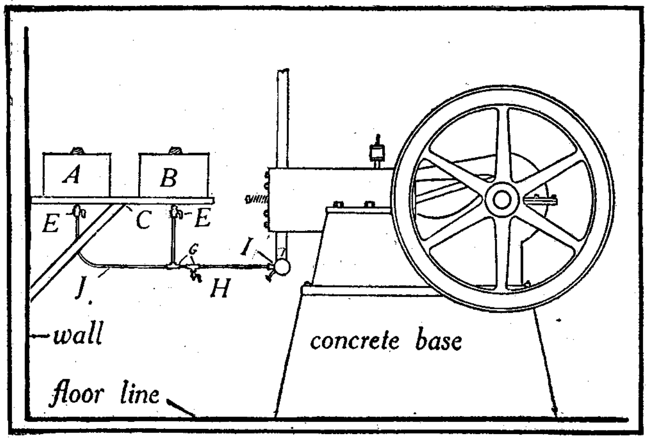
"While the United States may not enter such an arrangement on the same terms as the other Allies, it is pretty sure that this agreement will not be used to injure the interests of the United States.

"To show how little Germany should incline to disturb the international status of patents, it is sufficient to point to the British records, which show that the Krupps in 1915 made thirty-eight applications for patents, all for military and naval inventions. These applications included distant-controlling apparatus for torpedoes, gun-carriages, parachutes, wire-cutting machines, optical apparatus, electrical devices, ordnance-sights, gun-sights, projectile-timing apparatus, and new types of ordnance.

"It is probable that no German military invention was thus revealed to England through application for patent unless it was known that the English had already obtained the secret. In 1916, however, Krupps' applications suddenly dropt to two, as if there had been a sharp move for greater strictness in keeping German military secrets."

WEANING A GASOLINE-ENGINE

UNDER THIS SOMEWHAT PUZZLING TITLE, Robert H. Smith tells the readers of *The Rural New Yorker* (New York, April 14) how to arrange a stationary gasoline-engine, of the type commonly used about farms, so that it will run on kerosene. If it is time to give a baby more solid food than the milk to which it has been accustomed, it is weaned; and in like manner the machine accustomed to the light gasoline must be weaned in the way specified by Mr. Smith in order that it may be induced to thrive and do work on the heavier petroleum product. The process depends on the fact, which Mr. Smith says is not generally known, that an engine of this type will run on kerosene when it has become sufficiently heated to vaporize the heavier fuel successfully. All that is necessary is a second fuel-tank for holding the kerosene and an easy means of changing from one fuel to the other quickly. He writes:



GASOLINE ENGINE ARRANGED FOR BURNING KEROSENE.

"A small engine so arranged is shown in the figure. *A* and *B* are the gasoline and kerosene fuel-tanks, respectively. In this particular case they are supported by a shelf extending from the wall, but they could easily be attached to the engine-frame instead if it was desired to make the outfit portable. Each tank is provided with a shut-off-valve, *E*. On starting, the valve in the gasoline-tank, *A*, is opened, permitting gasoline to flow through the copper tubing, *J*, to the mixing-valve, *I*. After the engine has become warmed up the valve in the kerosene-tank, *B*, is opened and the gasoline-valve closed. This, of course, changes the fuel-supply to kerosene. A few moments before stopping the fuel-supply should be switched back to gasoline so that the engine can be easily started when next needed. The quantity fed to the engine is regulated in both cases by the needle-valve shown at *I*.

"When using kerosene a little different adjustment of this needle-valve is usually necessary, also the air adjustment usually has to be changed a little. Experimentation is the only way of finding the correct position for both. They should be adjusted until the engine pulls its load with the least labor.

"The required materials—copper tubing, *J*, shut-off-valve, *E*, finished-brass tees, *GG*, and drain-cock, *H*, can be obtained for a small sum at any first-class garage, the total cost for the engine shown being $2.45, exclusive of the cost of the fuel-tank (*B*). . . . . . .

"As to the cost of running on kerosene, a recent test on the engine shown gave a fuel cost for gasoline at 27 cents per gallon, of 5.87 cents per horse-power-hour, while with kerosene at 12 cents per gallon the cost was but 2 cents per horse-power-hour, and this in an engine designed for use with gasoline only. This would mean a saving in fuel cost of $2.32 on an eight-horse-power engine operated at three-fourths load for a ten-hour day. No attempt was made to adjust the engine for this test, or slightly lower figures might have been obtained in both cases. It is true that kerosene oil has some undesirable features, but they are inconveniences rather than serious difficulties, and by a little skill and forethought can be largely overcome. If you are one of the men who is constantly having trouble with his engine my advice would be to leave the kerosene proposition alone. On the other hand, if you are master of your engine as it is now arranged, and it is being used for considerable periods of time, that is, the runs average long enough to permit getting the engine hot enough to use kerosene, it is worth a trial. The use of kerosene will save you money."

SAFETY FIRST IN MOVIE LESSONS

MOTION-PICTURES are now being used extensively by the Pennsylvania Railroad to impress on its employees and their families the importance of safety-first principles in railroad work and also the proper and improper way to perform their duties. The method, which has also been adopted by a number of other railroads, is described in *The Railway Maintenance Engineer* (New York, April). It consists in preparing scenarios with "human interest" and dramatic effect, portraying the life and work of railroad employees in such a way as to drive home the lessons intended to be conveyed, at the same time illustrating the efforts of the management to look after the welfare of the employees. Says the writer:

By courtesy of "The Railway Maintenance Engineer," New York.

TONY LOAFS WHEN HE SHOULD BE FLAGGING ALERTLY——

"The pictures have been taken by the test department of the Pennsylvania Railroad and all the parts in the various scenes are taken by employees of the railroad or by members of their families where the characters are women or children. The pictures are presented at various gatherings of the employees, at various points on the railroad system, frequently in the evening so that members of their families may attend, and they have been very largely attended. One picture-play, entitled 'Shorty, the Car Inspector,' has been used for nearly a year, and another, entitled 'Smoke Prevention,' since last August, among the employees in the mechanical department. Recently a new film, entitled 'The Americanization of Tony,' which is designed especially to interest the maintenance-of-way employees, has been displayed. . . . . . .

"'The Americanization of Tony' portrays the story of a young Italian who is attracted to America by hearing of the success of his friend *Joe*, who has been employed for some time on a section-gang on the Pennsylvania, and who has a sister, *Maria*, in whom *Tony* is interested. Through *Joe's* efforts *Tony* is given a job in a section-gang, and his experiences are used to illustrate the importance of safety-first principles and the opportunities afforded by the railroad to its employees. A synopsis of the story shown on the film is as follows:

"*Tony* is employed in the vineyards of Italy, working for a mere pittance. His thoughts revert to his friends, *Joe* and *Maria*, who have been in America for some years. In America *Joe* and *Maria* are shown cozily situated in their own home and have a comfortable bank-account. *Joe* leaves for work with his gang, and as a part of the daily work of the section-gang scenes are shown: of the proper and improper use of the pony-truck for carting material, the damage done by sticking picks and bars in telegraph-poles, flag-protection for gangs working on the tracks, the use of the track-jack, tie-tongs, and lining-bar, and, finally, the return of the track gang to the tool-house, where are shown the proper cleaning and care of tools."

In due time *Tony*, too, comes to America. Then:

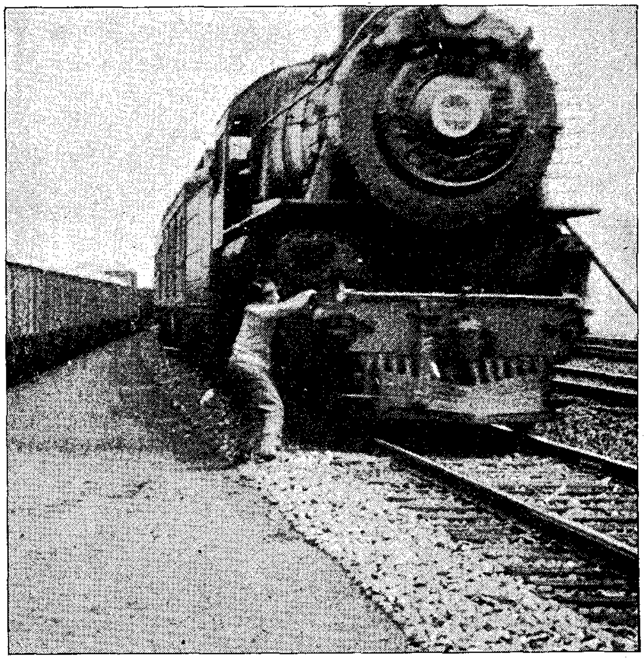
"On arriving at *Joe's* home, *Tony* is met by *Joe* and his sister *Maria*, and on the following day he is introduced to the foreman as a new man for the section-gang. *Tony* is then taken in hand by the section foreman and is instructed in the proper manner of using the adz and other cutting tools, the use of goggles, carrying rails, unloading material from cars, the use of the tamping-pick and the pneumatic tamper, the track-gage, the ballast-fork, and in spiking. The necessity of clearing all tracks at the approach of a train is explained to him, and he is given a copy of the rules governing the employees working on and about the tracks.

"*Tony* is then shown as developing careless habits, such as sitting under cars, riding between cars, and riding on flat cars with his legs hanging over the side. He is told that such carelessness is sufficient cause for dismissal from the service and is warned to be more careful. As a result of dissipation *Tony* is struck by a train while sitting on the track at a time when he was supposed to be giving protection, by flagging, to a section-gang farther up the track.

"This is the turning-point in *Tony's* career and at the end of six weeks he has sufficiently recovered to be able to walk about the grounds surrounding *Joe's* home. While on one of these walks with *Maria*, he asks her to marry him. *Maria* refuses on account of *Tony's* carelessness, and because *Joe* will not consent to their marriage as long as *Tony's* habits are such as would make her future protection uncertain.

"Because of his love for *Maria*, *Tony* starts a savings-account and returns to work in the section-gang as a track-walker. The foreman sees the change in him and tells *Joe* he is becoming one of the most efficient men in the gang, and that he has been commended for his prompt action in reporting a hanging brake-rigging. *Tony* enters the railroad school for foreigners with a view to obtaining the necessary education to become a naturalized citizen. The picture ends with *Joe* giving his consent to the marriage of *Tony* and *Maria*, and they are shown entering the future together as true American citizens.

"The titles interspersed with the pictures fully explain the points intended to be emphasized and constitute a series of lessons on the best methods of performing various classes of work. The interest taken by the management in the welfare of the employees is shown in the care taken by the foreman to instruct *Tony* in the proper methods; *Joe's* bank-account and his visits to the bank to make deposits explain the company's saving-fund for employees, and the pictures of the company's school for foreigners show what the company is doing to help its employees to obtain an education."

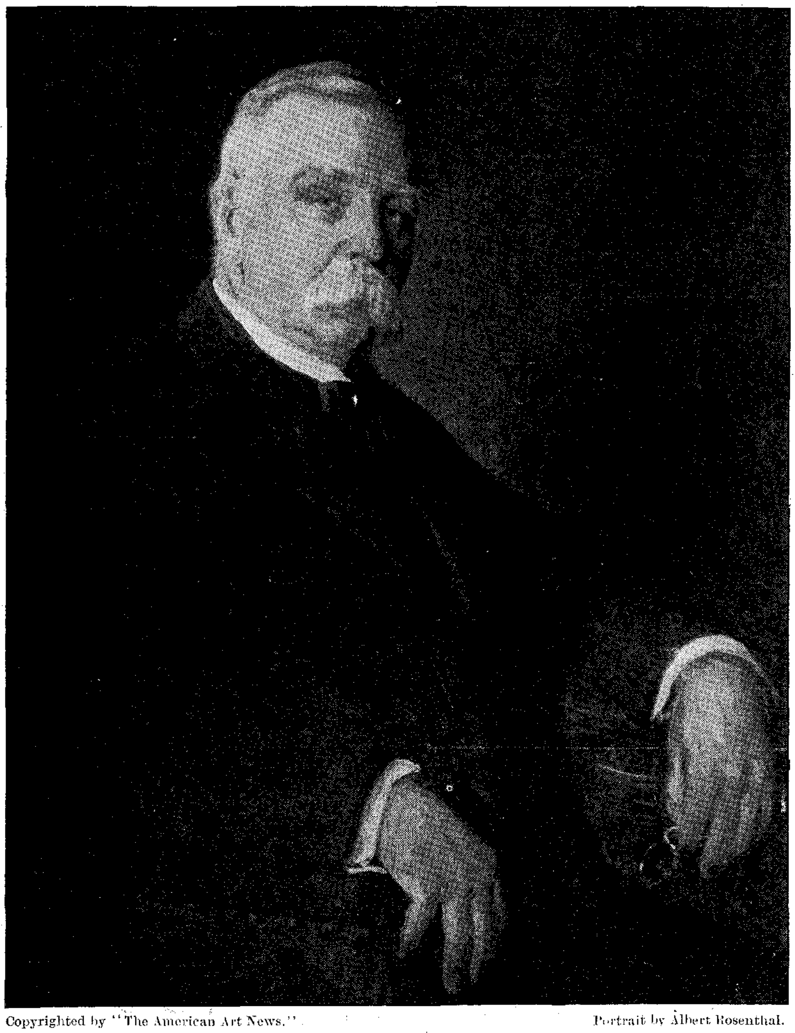


——IN CONSEQUENCE HE IS HIT BY A TRAIN.

LETTERS - AND - ART

A "GREAT AMERICAN AND GREAT ART-CONNOISSEUR"

PHILADELPHIA ART-LOVERS received a priceless gift when John G. Johnson, a corporation lawyer and art collector, died on April 13, leaving his great collection, worth several millions, to the public of his native city. "He was one of the greatest Americans of our times," says Prof. Frank Jewett Mather, Jr., "and one of the greatest collectors of all times." His legal career is treated in another department. In the possession of masterpieces he was outbid by other American collectors—"the Havemeyers, Wideners, Mr. Frick, and Mrs. John L. Gardner notably; but no other American collection so comprehensively illustrates at a high level of quality the whole course of European painting." In numbers his collection is approximately as large as the galleries of Munich and Vienna, and Professor Mather asserts that "no other single gallery in the world has, to my knowledge, so inclusive and instructive a character for the student." It is found remarkable that a man of his humble origin—his father was a blacksmith and his mother a milliner—should have "left a lasting mark as a collector and connoisseur of art." Long before he attained wealth he began collecting pictures, and his progress is thus indicated in Professor Mather's discriminating estimate in the New York *Nation:*



Copyrighted by "The American Art News." Portrait by Albert Rosenthal.

JOHN G. JOHNSON,

The distinguished Philadelphia lawyer of humble origin "whose interest touched every important phase of European painting."

"He began with superficial examples of the Fortuny school. Soon his taste steadied and broadened and he accumulated in great numbers the choicest examples of the men of 1830, Corot, Rousseau, Daubigny, Millet, by whom he owned the finest pastels. He followed the Barbizon men back to their great precursor. His group of sketches by John Constable is excelled in only one English gallery. He reached back to the French Romantics: Decamps, Delacroix, Barye, Daumier. He added the best Americans, only to part with them later, Wyant, Winslow Homer. His appreciation promptly followed the shifting phases of the art of the end of the last century. He acquired the best Whistlers, whether the nocturnes or the Japanese fantasies. He got splendid examples of the Impressionists Manet and Monet. He owned Puvis de Chavannes's stately studies for the decorations at Amiens. The more sensitive and recondite masters, Eugène Carrière, Matthew Maris, equally appealed to him, and he was one of the earliest American buyers of the drastic perfection of Degas.

"Not content with this extraordinary achievement in taste and catholicity, he turned in his later years to the old masters. The realists of the Dutch and Flemish schools remained his longest and firmest love. His robustness, probity, and humor went out to meet the kindred qualities in the so-called Little Masters. Nowhere, except at Antwerp, are there such sketches of Rubens; only Munich boasts such Brouwers. The searching and mysterious art of Rembrandt is represented in every phase. The courtly painters, Terburg, Metsu, and the rarest of all, Vermeer, are present. The racy Jan Steen allured him; so did the solemn or gracious landscapists, Ruysdael, Cuyp, Hobbema. By such stages he approached the primitives of all schools. Since the fashion is now for the Gothic and transitional painting, whether of Flanders, Germany, France, Spain, or Italy, this portion of the Johnson collection is best known and needs slightest comment. Mr. Johnson judiciously temporized with the opportunities of the market, now acquiring such great names as Jan van Eyck, Rogier de la Pasture, Antonello da Messina, Botticelli, Giovanni Bellini, Crivelli, and again contenting himself with delightful nameless school pieces. At one time or another his interest touched every important phase of European painting. We can think of none that is slighted except the rococo school of France. And those who knew Mr. Johnson know that he was incapable of pretending to get the fullest satisfaction from the delicate masquerading of Watteau and his followers. The blacksmith's son never endured gladly fools, bores, and marquises in the pastoral vein."

Mr. Johnson always refused to take an exaggerated fee for his legal services, and by the same token he always declined to pay unreasonable prices for pictures. While he was rich, "there was none of the mere weight of money in his collecting." For—

"Of acquisition he made a fine art, paying much of the price in his own knowledge and skill. He cut through the mystification that surrounds the picture business. Dealers often told him what pictures cost them and trusted him to apportion a just profit. Finding that a certain firm in Paris constantly outbid him in the auction-room, he wrote that he wanted to make the acquaintance of people of such kindred taste. It was the beginning of fruitful business relations and of real friendship. . . . . . .

"No great collector in America compared with him in scholarship. In constant association with the irritable race of connoisseurs and experts, he weighed their opinions and formed his own conclusions. The splendid catalog which he printed privately a few years ago under the editorship of Berenson and Valentiner was in itself a notable contribution to the history of art. About his own opinions there was nothing loose or inspirational. He knew what he liked, and he knew why. His talk among his pictures was vivid and often enlightening."

Philadelphia has looked upon Mr. Johnson as a "recluse," but Professor Mather points out that "his social contacts were limited to those that had to do with art":

"Sunday by Sunday a chosen group of guests came to him. It was a matter of no perfunctory visitation, but a memorable all-day affair. New acquisitions were propt up in a convenient chair and discust in all lights. Old favorites were plucked out of serried rows of pictures stacked up against the wall. Racy anecdotes of the picture quest were recounted. There was a Lucullian luncheon. Great people and enthusiastic nobodies were thus welcomed. There was an unfailing influx of European visitants, great dealers, collectors, experts, mere political or literary celebrities. There was abundant good talk, and equal opportunity for silent converse with the masterpieces quaintly crowded on the walls and on the very doors. A time will come when it will be grateful to remember those Sundays. Now the pang is deep that they are to be no more. . . . . . .

"Mr. Johnson's influence on the development of art in America was far-reaching. He was for years the guiding spirit in the Wilstach Museum, and an influential trustee of the Metropolitan Museum. His advice was widely sought by other Philadelphia collectors. He was a liberal supporter of various meritorious art magazines in England and America, and most generous in facilitating the study of his pictures by scholars of every land."

GERMANY POISONING FRENCH LETTERS

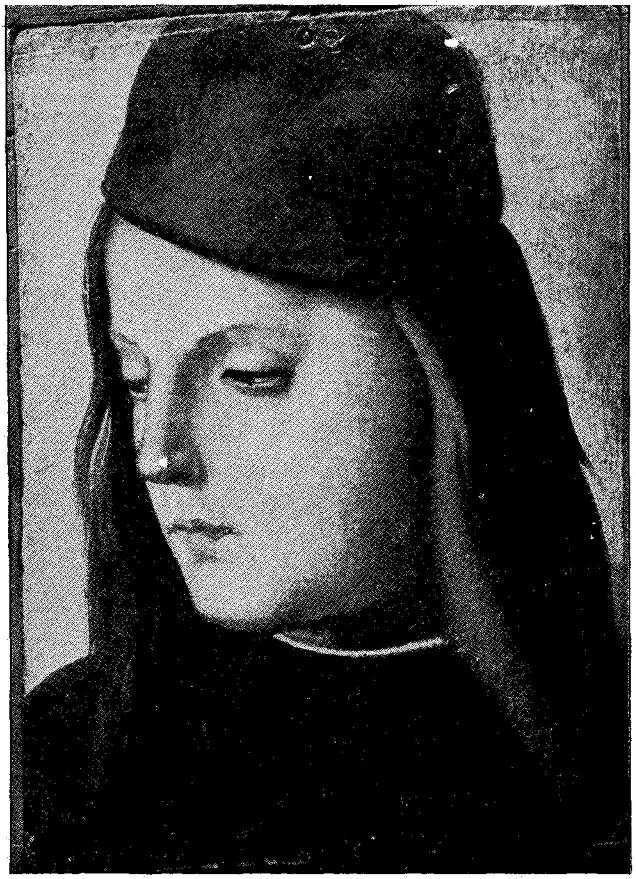
A LONG-STANDING CONSPIRACY against France has been uncovered since the outbreak of her war with Germany, and the conspiracy is amply proved by the immediate disappearance of its manifestation. The Marne arrested more than German soldiers; it stopt the invasion of books that had given France an unsavory reputation in the eyes of foreigners. For a long time before the war, says Mr. Alvan F. Sanborn in the Boston *Transcript*, it was rumored that "a considerable portion of the pornographic publications offered for sale in France were, in point of fact, fabricated in Germany." The rumors were substantiated by their sudden disappearance from the boulevards in the fall of 1914 after the sequestration of German property by the French authorities. Very detailed facts were recently presented before the National Book Congress by Mr. Edmond Haraucourt, representing the Société des Gens de Lettres. His report is called "Demoralization by Book and Picture." Mr. Sanborn passes on to us in the Boston *Transcript* some of these revelations:

"According to Mr. Haraucourt, the Germans—always diabolically ingenious in perfidy—have discovered an eminently practical way not only of being salacious without appearing to be so, but even of shifting the opprobrium for their impudicity to others. They write and print in French, on their side of the Rhine, enormous editions of books, periodicals, and pictures designed to cater to prurient tastes. The paper is German, the typography is German, and the texts abound in German locutions, solecisms, and barbarisms and are studded with exclamation points—'the goose-step adapted to prose.' Furthermore, the authors are scantily versed in the orthography and syntax of the language they have the impudence to employ, and this fact alone would suffice to betray to a Frenchman their exotic origin. But the average tourist is taken in by the hoax—the more easily that he finds piles of the dirty stuff in France.

"Once or twice a week regularly numerous bales and boxes of this moral poison arrive at the custom-houses of the French frontier.

"If you should examine a typical shipment you would find garishly illustrated periodicals whose texts and pictures (brutally vulgar and stupidly obscene) are specially calculated to throw discredit upon the society and the Army of France.

"You would find fashion journals, ostensibly Parisian, but really Berlinese, Munichese, or Viennese, in which the art of dressing woman furnishes a pretext for undressing her. A very short time before the war a Berlin publisher of sixteen such fashion journals, who was probably in the secret of the intentions of his Government, transferred the whole lot to a Hollander at The Hague, who continued to publish them under the ironical trade-mark *Luctor et Emergo;* and it was more than a year before a way was found to prevent their entrance into France.



Illustrations by courtesy of "The American Art News."

A CANVAS BY LUCA SIGNORELLI (1441–1523).

This "very individual and very characteristic" head of a youth appears in several of this artist's masterpieces. Mr. Johnson's collection is rich in examples of special interest to the student of art.

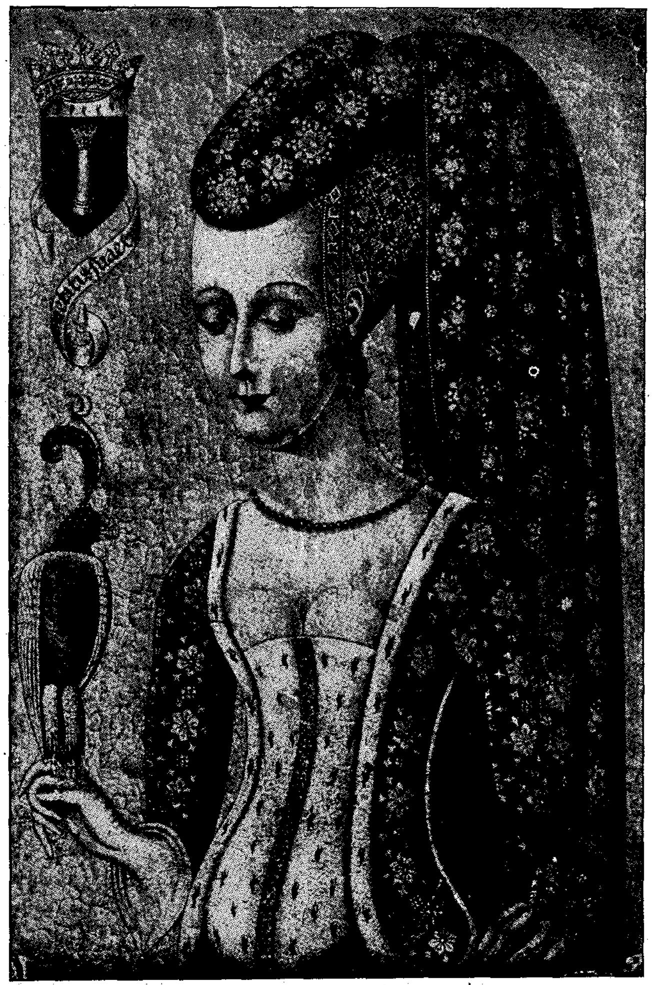
"You would find collections of photographs and picture-postals (a veritable museum of horrors, for the simple enumeration of whose exhibits a thirty-page catalog is necessary) wherein Fritzes and Gretchens pose as 'Parisian couples.' No less a German authority than the Herr Professor Doktor Ludwig Kemmer, of Munich, admits, in a learned and exhaustive treatise on 'The Advertising of Prostitution,' that the picture-postals which he denominates 'The Official Collection' bear the French mention *carte-postale* and are enriched with inscriptions and commentaries in French, 'in order to give the impression that they are of French origin.'

"You would find a fiction series the individual titles of which common decency forbids citing, under the general designation, '*Romans de Moeurs Parisiennes, Livres Français nouvelle édités, (sic) Collection Charmante*'; pseudo-medical works and lists of clandestine addresses—a sort of bestial Baedeker—to guide the stranger in 'the capital of vice.'

"And you would find instalments of blood-and-thunder serials of the Nick Carter type, printed in French at Dresden, each provided with a colored cover (the same for half a dozen countries) and sold for two cents. If the sale of a serial falls off seriously after the first few numbers, another serial is substituted for it; but there are always at least four or five under way. Mr. Haraucourt deems this juvenile literature glorifying crime, which he declares to be of Anglo-Saxon origin, as demoralizing in its way as the pornographic stuff."

Such facts as these have their uses for us, inasmuch as some of these books have assuredly reached this country. Mr. Haraucourt dwells upon the feelings of a Frenchman who has found himself the helpless victim of this misrepresentation:

> "Traveling in a foreign country and sojourning in a capital or an art center frequented by tourists of all nations, you saunter through the streets, and you stop before a book-store window. Instinctively, in the motley display of covers your eye seeks the French corner. It has fascinated you in advance. It is a bit of the absent *patrie* before which you find yourself unexpectedly. It draws you like a psychical magnet. It beckons to you, it calls you: '*Bonjour, ami!*' And you reflect: 'Do their worst, our enemies can not prevent the thought of our race from being honored everywhere; everywhere the French soul and the French language have acquired the freedom of the city!' You approach. '*Bonjour, ami; bonjour, mon frère!*'



WORK OF A FRENCH BURGUNDIAN ARTIST (ABOUT 1450).

Pointing to the archaic origins of some of our extreme modernist inspirations. Do men of to-day achieve the same refinement shown in this portrait in the Johnson collection?

> "Alas! You should cry '*Kamerad!*' The visages under the polychromatic masks are *Boche*. Not one of the authors' names is known to you. And not one of the names of the publishers. Hold! At last you do recognize one volume signed by a celebrated author authentically French. It is the only one of the kind. It is the flag that covers the merchandise and that figures here to guarantee the authenticity of its neighbors. For the matter of that, it is almost always of the tiresome sort or of the libertine sort, so that, in the first case, it may remain unsold, and that, in the second case, it may corroborate the testimony to our incurable license. For the whole mass of unspeakable prose is of a libidinous character, proclaimed now by a scandal-promising title and now by a suggestive vignette. In short, and to call things by their right names, this French corner is nothing more nor less than the library of a brothel. It shows that pornography is our national theme and our specialty in international bookselling. We have an indisputable monopoly. We are the universal purveyors. Our literature is the pander of the world.
>
> "The demonstration is complete."

The admirable faculties of organization and of method which are the honor of Germany and the origin of her force, says Mr. Haraucourt, have achieved this result. He adds:

> "The factories of Munich and Berlin produce these libels, and the German police, with touching maternal solicitude, take good care not to embarrass the production. On the contrary, they secretly encourage it, with the tacit understanding that the fabricators be exporters and that they dispose of their merchandise abroad. If, besides, they go abroad under the mask of a borrowed nationality, this supplementary perfidy is counted to their credit as an act of patriotism; it is the application of the Delbrück law to the propagation of vice. True, Article 184 of the German Penal Code forbids, in fine, the fabrication, the acquisition, the announcement, and the recommendation of immoral works under penalty of fine or imprisonment. But, in practise, the authorities not only avoid the enforcement of this last paragraph, which would imperil the activity of the manufacturers, but they even entrust them with a semiofficial mission; good patriots, good soldiers of peace, they help to discredit the enemy by scattering over the whole earth the immundicity they attribute to us—signed with our name, signed with our language, signed with our well-known demoralization!"

France is now disembarrassed of the Treaty of Frankfort, "the most-favored-nation" provision of which rendered practically impossible for her any sort of adequate protection against the encroachments of her eastern neighbor in the domain of trade. To protect herself in the future against this invasion—

> "Mr. Haraucourt proposes a law imposing a declaration of origin and the name and address of the printer upon every printed work entering French territory and authorizing the revenue officers to seize works of manifest obscenity. 'The day will come,' he observes in this connection, 'when the *poilus* who checked the invasion of the big cannon and of the "little books" will return to their firesides and the frontiers will be reopened. And then it will be necessary to arm properly the revenue officers who replace the soldiers. It will be necessary to declare all this German shoddy "contraband of peace." . . .
>
> "The systematic discrediting by Germany of the good name of France in the world at large by the dissemination of lecherous publications of her own fabrication purporting to come from France will be more difficult to suppress, but Mr. Haraucourt believes that this matter can be arranged by diplomacy. 'Our authorities,' he says, 'should immediately study the problem with a view to the forthcoming treaties. Knowing better than we the resources at the disposition of our embassies, legations, and consulates, they are in a position to draw up agreements between the Government of the Republic and the Governments of other countries which will . . . prevent the display of German pornographic publications under cover of the French language. The nations in which, before the war, strenuous efforts were made to spread the notion of our decadence, but in whose sight our moral worth is now clearly recognized, will not refuse us the just reparation they owe us.' "

"PUNCH" IN MOURNING—*Punch* is more with us than ever. His genial humor over the trials of war have made him more dear and valued outside England. So the passing of the great editor, Sir F. C. Burnand, so many years at its head, deserves notice for what the New York *Tribune* shows was largely his work:

> "We are apt to-day to regard it as a peculiarly British type of journal, but in reality it established new standards for which it is difficult to find any equivalent in the past of English journalism or pictorial art—caricature is not the word, for *Punch* has never experimented much in caricature. Indeed, true caricature in England seems to have been destroyed almost at the moment that *Punch* established itself. Foreign observers have not failed to mark the change. A German critic once said that *Punch* was singularly lacking in 'the sour, bilious temper of John Bull,' and a French writer, looking back regretfully at the savage or boisterous humor of Gillray, Rowlandson, and the eighteenth-century satirists, complains that *Punch* is possibly *un peu trop gentleman*. But that is more or less what *Punch* aimed at from the very first, and its example has had an undoubted influence in shaping all of its kind, even in this country."

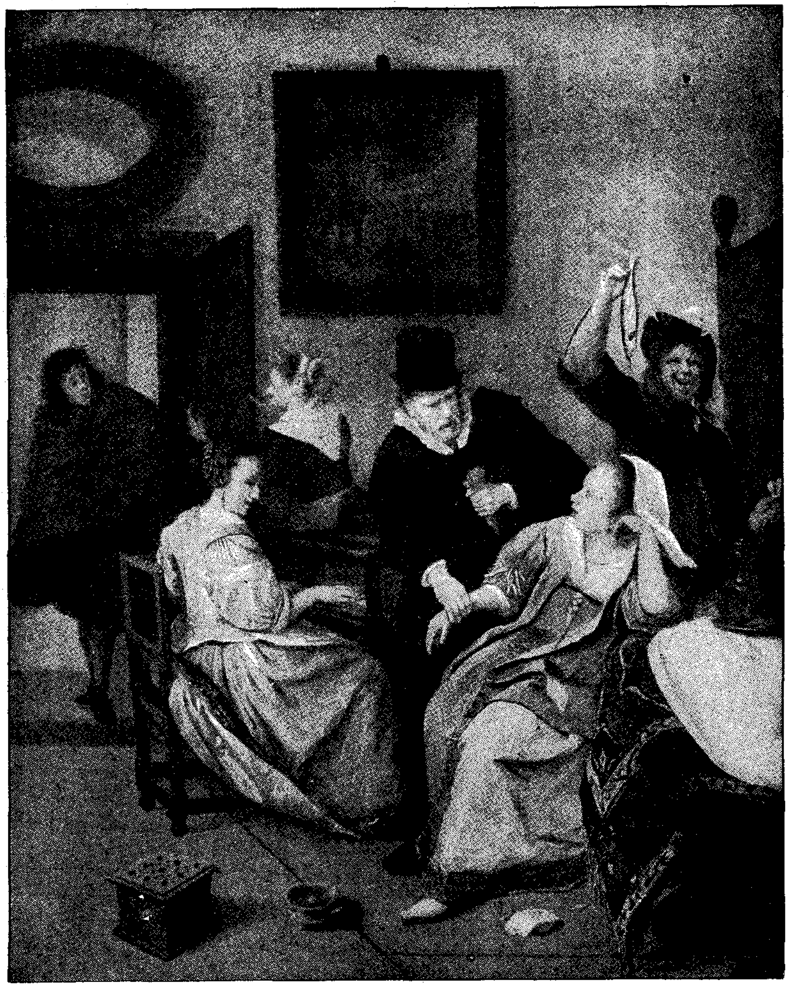
FOR MORE AMERICANISM IN OPERA

AMERICAN SINGERS who still figure on the roster of the Metropolitan Opera-House are noted in the record of the season just closed as having had "a very few" opportunities to distinguish themselves. Given a proper chance, there is expectation that they could more than repeat the feat. But the burden of the final critical survey is that the chance has been denied them, and yet Mr. Gatti is quoted as saying that ours is "the most civilized nation in respect to art." It is not felt that we are civil in turning away some of our best native singers who have formerly appeared at the Metropolitan, and with this note of regret is coupled one that our native operas appear there so seldom. "The Canterbury Pilgrims," the novelty for this year, fared better than any of its predecessors, achieving six performances, but "Mona," "Cyrano de Bergerac," and "Madeleine," might, thinks Mr. Krehbiel, of the New York *Tribune*, come back to the active list to "establish a right to live or succumb to their weaknesses." The same critic invokes the well-known American trait of imitativeness. "The murderous struggle in Europe is at the bottom a breaking out of the desire of peoples for racial and national expression in politics and government," he says. "It was preceded by several of the peoples' desire, notably the Russians, to give racial expression to their music. Shall the United States escape a similar longing?" He wonders if the Metropolitan Opera Company might not "perceive a duty here larger than that to maintain a company of exclusively foreign singers." We read:

> "It may be fairly urged that the changed conditions brought upon us by the war have placed upon us an obligation toward our own people which, if we fulfil it, may advance native art more rapidly than any amount of listening to foreign singers. Many American artists who have been singing in the theaters of Europe, more particularly in Germany, because there they found opportunities to gain routine denied them at our aristocratic establishments, have been thrown back upon our shores. Are they not entitled to benefit from the new conditions? Perhaps we have been too fastidious in the past. Perhaps we may not relish the style of singing which has been forced upon them during their sojourn abroad. But if we are going to dispense with some luxuries of dress and food for the general good, might we not also be willing to dispense with some of the luxuries to which the opera has accustomed us?
>
> "Another thought: Let the Metropolitan Company be recruited more liberally from the ranks of American singers, and we shall not only be spared such defects as marred the production of Gluck's 'Iphigénie en Tauride,' but the way will be paved for a fitting representation of English and American operas in the repertory."

Mr. Richard Aldrich, of *The Times*, takes up the same theme, and remarks that such additions to the list of singers as the past season revealed have not "signified greatly." The thing that would have to be said in respect to the standard of singing, of vocal art, as it exists at the present and is represented at the Metropolitan, is, according to him, that "this is not a golden age of song." Making some distinctions:

> "Some of the American singers have had a few—a very few—opportunities to distinguish themselves, and they have done so. Mr. Whitehill, Miss Garrison, Miss Mason, and Mr. Althouse may be mentioned in this connection; of course such singers as Mme. Homer and Mme. Farrar need not be mentioned, because they have for so many years been among the distinctions of the Opera-House. But have these Americans had all the opportunities they have merited? Will their successes pave the way to greater opportunities for them next season and the seasons thereafter? Will it make the way easier for American singers of talent to find a place in the Metropolitan Opera-House, displacing foreign singers of less talent? We wish that the recent history of the Metropolitan Opera-House gave reason to believe so. Already there are disquieting reports of American singers cut off from the roster, or kept only on the most precarious footing. It is hard to understand why, at this particular juncture, there is to be any discrimination against Americans, or that they are not to be welcomed with the warmth that their talents and abilities shall merit. It will be a great mistake to suppose that the New York public will be indifferent in this matter."



THE DOCTOR'S VISIT.

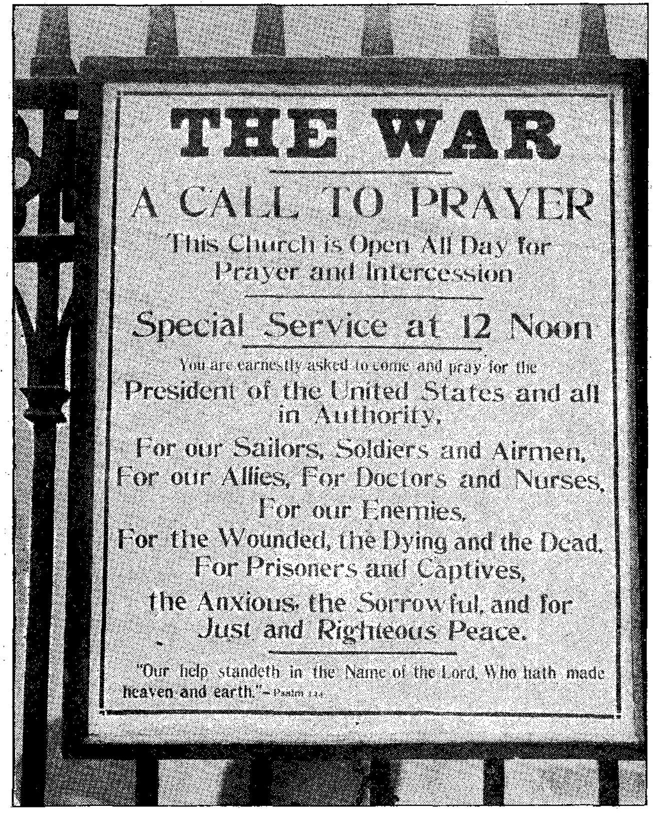
An example of Jan Steen's art (1626–1679) in Mr. Johnson's collection now bequeathed to his native city, Philadelphia.

The plaint is also raised by voices not "professionally critical," as the extract from the following letter to the New York *Sun* by Margaret S. Truesdale will show:

> "Many of the operagoers in New York wonder why the American artists of real beauty of voice and artistic achievement should be excluded from the Metropolitan Opera-House stage.
>
> "That it is possible for an American artist to make her career here was proved by Mme. Fremstad, who created all her great rôles in New York. And yet this greatest American portrayer of Wagner, the only one of any nation since Lehmann and Nordica to equal their inspired interpretations, has for several years been singing on the concert stage, and in opera only in Chicago. . . . .
>
> "Besides Mme. Fremstad, we now miss Mme. Gluck, whose voice and singing have grown artistically during the years she has been absent from the operatic stage; Mme. Homer, whose voice has been enjoyed here for so long; Miss Case, Miss Heinrich, Mr. Martin, Mr. Murphy—the list is too long to enumerate here. But I feel sure that every patriotic American would feel overjoyed to see our compatriots given their chance during the coming season, when it is probable our lives and feelings will become more tense."

DENOMINATIONALISM IN THE WAR

THE BREAK WITH GERMANY is not a misunderstanding, but an understanding, says Bishop Brent. "She has left no room to be misunderstood," remarks the Episcopal bishop, and *The Churchman* (New York), the organ of the Church he represents, believes the title of "the American Church" is fit only for those who "respond, as every other American institution now eagerly responds, to the appropriate task laid upon them by the national emergency." The churches of "whatever name or doctrinal distinction," it declares, "must, in this hour of the nation's trial, prove themselves to be American Churches." The various Church journals reecho this sentiment with additions from a personal viewpoint, tho the differences do not warrant quotations from all. *The Living Church* (Milwaukee) points out the gift that America may furnish to the solution of the present world-problem as "something worthy of her history and her ideals." It is declared to be not money, nor men, nor even idealism, "for those who have fought in the trenches have won that consecration for themselves." It seems to be *perspective*, for "perhaps America, from over the sea, can separate issues and distinguish between symptoms and causes better than can they who are in the first line of mortal combat." *The Living Church* urges America to have nothing to say about reapportionment of territories; but America must strive, in entering into war, to see first—



THE WAR

A CALL TO PRAYER

This Church is Open All Day for Prayer and Intercession

Special Service at 12 Noon

You are earnestly asked to come and pray for the President of the United States and all in Authority,

For our Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen,

For our Allies, For Doctors and Nurses,

For our Enemies,

For the Wounded, the Dying and the Dead,

For Prisoners and Captives,

the Anxious, the Sorrowful, and for Just and Righteous Peace.

"Our help standeth in the Name of the Lord, Who hath made heaven and earth."—Psalm 124

TRINITY'S CALL.

The poster that hangs on the iron fence of Trinity Church, New York.

> "That a government that violates its sacred word of honor must be held incapable of making another treaty. That means that the Hohenzollern dynasty must be deposed. It is against that dynasty, its ministers, and its satellites, that America has made war. President Wilson was never wiser, never more statesmanlike, than in his discrimination between the German nation and the German people. True, the German people are supporting the German dynasty; but that is incidental. Nobody believes that the whole German people have suddenly become incapable of pledging their word of honor. But their Government, their Imperial dynasty, is thus incapable. . . . America has no quixotic idea of redressing other internal wrongs of the German people. But, because Germany has treated the world as Prussia has treated her own neighbors and allies, the world is bound either to resist and end her power for oppression or else to submit to German suzerainty as Austria and Bavaria have submitted. . . . . . .
>
> "Secondly, America must insist upon the abolition of secret diplomacy; and this can only be accomplished by agreement between the nations that no treaty, alliance, entente, or agreement of any sort shall be valid between nations until, first, it has been ratified by a popular chamber, legally constituted; and, secondly, has been officially published so that it may be available to all the world. Only by steps such as these can world-peace ever be obtained."

The Congregationalist (Boston) takes practically the same stand as to our purposes, but in announcing these purposes turns aside with a word to those who deprecate the use of armed force:

> "If we had reached a point in social evolution and in Christian development where in other relations we had succeeded in obviating the necessity of force, then we might deal with recreant and outlaw nations in the same fashion. But, alas! to-day the world has not yet reached that point, and until we can command some other weapon of defense we must use the one that will avail; but use it always with conviction and affirmation that it is a method suited only to a sub-Christian period of the world's life. If it is ever justifiable to take life it is when the person whose life was taken was about to destroy the weak and the innocent and inaugurate a reign of lust and tyranny. Resistance to tyrants is still obedience to God. We can not discredit all the wars of the past that have cleared the way for the feet of freedom, that have put down the mighty from their seats, that have already to some extent diffused liberty, or, at least, the seeds of liberty throughout the world.
>
> "Neither can we discredit the noble impulses animating our young men as they flock to the colors. It is a Christian thing to want to defend the weak, to right the grievous wrong, to stay the tide of evil."

The Continent (Presbyterian, Chicago) recalls to the Church that "tho its Master never forbade the stroke that smites down wrong, he did forbid the stroke that repays injury for injury." Further:

> "He branded with everlasting condemnation every deed of angry and selfish retaliation. He set forth the unrepealable law of loving enemies and praying for those who despitefully use us to be quite as binding in war as in peace.
>
> "With the Republic involved in war, every Christian pulpit, every Christian home, every Christian retreat of private prayer, must therefore be instant and continuous with war-praying. Yet, praying, the Church must ever watch not to be beguiled into that sort of bigotry which poisons prayer with pharisaic venom.
>
> "Let there be, then, no bitter praying for God to punish Germany nor selfish praying for him to exalt the United States. Let there be nothing but love in any petition—nothing but love and pity. Let vindictiveness and ambition be both as silent as oblivion."

The Lutheran Standard (Columbus) and *The Lutheran Church Work and Observer* (Philadelphia) see the tragedy of kin called to fight against kin, and ask for "consideration for these our fellow citizens whose hearts are aching now," but the former observes:

"It is only natural for persons of German descent to sympathize with the Germans. Nor is there anything wrong about it. But to give outward expression to that sympathy just at this time is another question. There are especially two dangers. The one is that such expression of sympathy could easily be taken for disloyalty to our own Government. Even if a person did not entertain a single disloyal thought, that would be the general interpretation of his stand. The practical effect, furthermore, of such an expression of sympathy might prove harmful to the plans of our Government.

"The other dangerous thing is this: Germany has done things in this war that, looking at them only from the moral point of view and with the light that we now have, we must pronounce indefensible. Doubtless the Allies have likewise been guilty of things morally indefensible. But the odds, so far as we can see now, are greatly against Germany. She either failed to weigh, or else did not think it necessary to weigh, the moral effect upon the world of many of her deeds. The expression, therefore, at this time, of strong pro-German sympathy will be looked upon, if not as a defense of her actions, yet as passing them silently by without condemnation. This view is the more likely because the pro-German religious press, so far at least as our observation goes, has in a measure kept silent about these things or has tried to offset them by pointing to objectionable things on the part of the Allies. The religious press must be just to both sides, equally condemning the wrong of both. We hardly expect that from the secular press, which are largely controlled by intense partizanship as in politics. But Church papers are speaking to the people for the Lord, and there dare be no winking at wrong here, no matter how near it strikes home."

The Catholic paper *America* (New York) declares "there is no fear that in this crisis American Catholics will be slack in their duty to their country." But the fighting men, it points out, will not be the only ones at war:

"The whole nation is at war, both those who fight and those who remain at home, and both have stern obligations to meet. War-time is full of fears and sorrows and hardships of all kinds. And if those who are not under arms mean to do their duty also, they must be patient, self-sacrificing, and charitable to all, especially to those of German birth, or ancestry, who make up a host of our fellow citizens and who, with very few exceptions, are as loyal and true as any who have sworn allegiance to our flag.

"For the rest, no Catholic should forget that God holds our beloved nation in the hollow of his hand and that he is ready to listen to our prayers for safety and peace. A people who live by faith, we should turn humbly toward him, and beg that he may hasten the return of a just and honorable peace."

The Catholic New York *Freeman's Journal* is inclined to assume what has been called a war of limited responsibility:

"In certain quarters there is a loud demand that the United States should display a spirit of altruism in respect to the Entente Powers. We are asked to supply them with military and financial aid to an unlimited extent. If we should yield to that demand we should thereby make it apparent that we were not entirely sincere when we proclaimed that we went to war in defense of American rights on the seas, which were violated by the sinking of our ships by German submarines. We should make it plain that insistence upon Germany and all nations respecting those rights is the sole reason for our drawing the sword. When those rights have been fully vindicated it will be time for us to withdraw from the terrible conflict that has proved such an awful calamity. In doing so we shall be carrying out the advice of Washington, who warned his countrymen against doing what a section of the American press is urging us to do."

The war opens during the period of many annual Methodist conferences and the voice of that Church is uttered in resolutions. One of the most notable, which comes from the New York Conference and is signed by such names as William North Rice and James M. Buckley, among others, contains these sentences:

"Ours is no war of revenge. As the President so nobly declared, 'we desire no conquest; we ask no indemnities.' We shall fight not alone for the protection of our citizens and the maintenance of our rights. Our struggle is for the rights and liberties of mankind.

READERS OF THE POSTER OPPOSITE.

The most crowded part of Broadway is arrested by the call to patriotism and prayer.

"'We have no quarrel with the German people.' We love the land of Luther and Kant and Goethe and Helmholtz. We regard with hearty admiration the universities in which the world has gone to school, the commercial and industrial achievements which have been in the front rank of the material civilization of our age. Not the German people, but the militaristic oligarchy which has ruined the splendid civilization of that people, is our foe.

"We chant no hymn of hate. We fight for the deliverance of mankind from militarism and despotism. The battle-cry of the old Crusaders—*Deus vult!*—'God wills it!'—inspires us to do and dare, or to suffer and die.

"We have faith in God and in the future. God lives and reigns; through night to day—through the desert to the promised land. The age of the kings is ending. The age of the peoples is dawning. The liberation of Russia, which the youngest and most optimistic hardly dared hope to see, has come like a lightning-flash rending the gloom. A new Russia, recalling its exiles from Siberia and welcoming into brotherhood the oppressed Hebrews, is a worthy ally to the great democracies of the west. The Czar has gone; the kaisers must go. The only monarchs the new age can tolerate are those whose crowns are only symbols of national unity and whose decrees but register a nation's will. . . . . . .

"In the measureless and unexampled horrors of the world-war, our faith sees the birth-pangs of a nobler—a more truly Christian—civilization. In solemn joy we accept our share of the great agony which will work the social redemption of humanity.

"To this new struggle for human freedom, in the words and in the spirit of the immortal Declaration which signalized our nation's birth, 'we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.'"

The Friends, in their journal, *The American Friend* (Philadelphia), see their duty as their English brothers saw it. They "must keep the faith." But—

"We must keep it in action as well as in word. To assert consistently a principle is not enough, however important. We must prove, through sacrifice and service, that love of country and humanity which we avow. They who demand war and go forth to battle, prove their devotion, however much we deprecate the manner of it. We should sacrifice equally, yea more, in pointing out what we declare to be the better way.

"As Friends, we can not bear arms against fellow men. Neither are many of us clear to do service of any kind under the direct command of the military arm in the Government. In our own right, however, we can repair the waste places, relieve the suffering, bind up the wounds and help bridge the chasm of hate, which are the fruits of war. British Friends have nobly pointed the way. They have maintained their testimony in a manner which has compelled the respect and commendation of the world.

"This great responsibility must be shouldered by American Friends at once. The scattering remittances which have heretofore been made by individuals and by a few meetings, here and there, will no longer suffice. Organization and systematic giving must turn these into a steady stream of contributions, which will enable effective and concerted action."

TEN NEW QUESTIONS FOR THE CHURCH

HOW CAN THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH "inspire people as successfully as the State does?" Can it "lead men to offer themselves up with the heroic self-abandonment that is exemplified on thousands of miles of trench-lines of warfare?" This is the war's challenge to the Church, *The Churchman* (New York) believes. Organized Christianity is face to face with a new set of questions which must be answered. "There are fresh claims that have to be met, new dilemmas that have to be faced, strange errors that have to be refuted, new truths that have to be absorbed." The change in the conditions fronting the Church are well presented, in the opinion of the Episcopalian editor, by a series of questions lately drawn up by an Anglican churchman and scholar now serving as a military chaplain. They are quoted from *The Challenge* (London) as follows:

"1. It is no longer a question of the relation of Christianity to agnosticism, or of theism to secularism, or of the rise of some new academic faith. A rival popular religion exists and flourishes.

"2. It is no longer a question as to what was the real history underlying the Old Testament. It is now a question, 'Are the Jews of any religious value to us at all? Is not their supposed contribution a great illusion? If it is not, what is it?'

"3. It is no longer a question merely concerning forms of Christology, ancient and modern, and of New Testament interpretation, but of whether Christ has for us in any sense the value of God, or whether he is merely a remarkable teacher of a bygone age. In other words, it is a question of the Absoluteness of Christianity.

"4. It is no longer a question, 'Which past centuries are to be the standard of faith, ceremonial, etc.?' but 'Can we look back at all?'

"5. It is no longer a question whether the visible church exists. That is almost taken for granted. It is a question whether it is bound to a certain form, or whether it is an organism free to develop in the future.

"6. It is not a question whether we are to have an open or a restricted Bible. It is seriously doubted whether we are to confine ourselves to the Bible at all as a unique sacred book.

"7. It is not a question whether the Sermon on the Mount contains the essence of Christianity or not, but whether, even granted that, it is something which we still admire, and whether the larger families of nations can be taught to cooperate within the area of its ideals.

"8. It is not a question whether miracles ever happened, or when they came to an end, but whether they have ever ceased to happen.

"9. The nature of Christ's presence in the Eucharist is less a subject for inquiry than the question whether Sacraments and public worship and the observance of Sunday are necessary at all, and if we have not outgrown them why we should retain them.

"10. It is not a question whether God is Almighty in the old popular sense of the term; for the notion of a limited God holds the field. It is a question as to the nature of his limitations. Are they self-imposed or not?"

OVERDOING WAR-TIME RELIGION—The religious emotionalism produced by war-conditions in England has its dark side, says a writer in *The Christian Commonwealth* (London). All sorts of fads and fancies find adherents, while mediums, healers, and inventors of new faiths are reaping a rich harvest. We read:

"Young officers dash round to know what is the proper answer to Mrs. Besant. Bewildered mothers phone for tracts, and startled clerics dive into dictionaries of heretical sects. Over us all there is this pressure of diseased beliefs, tainting, and unbalancing, and turning aside silly souls. There are sinister and evil agents at large doing their devilish work.

"We are still moving in the same incredibly silly atmosphere as that which the Apostle describes to his young disciples; there are the same stupid patches of opinions as those against which Paul utters his warning. Not a word need go. The dislike of sound doctrine; itching ears, and teachers after the desires of our own hearts: fables, and babblings, and tattlings; those who creep into mansions and take captive silly women ever learning and never arriving at the truth. All this is amazingly true and up to date; it all stands. So, too, the Apostle's remarks on the vain talkers and frauds overthrowing whole families and teaching evil things for the sake of filthy lucre. Now, as then, the mouths of such need to be stopt—for we are back in the same ugly underworld of unhealthy influences. Anything odd, preposterous, novel, gains its audience. Each one has a séance, a sophy, and an ism of his own. The medium never had such a harvest before. Black your face and dub yourself 'Messiah' and the crowds come in; paint an atheism and it gets believed."

FOR THE GOOD OF ENLISTED MEN—Catholics and Protestants have together taken in hand the welfare of the soldiers and begun to provide religious service for them. Officers of the Federal Council of Churches and representatives of the Catholic archbishops are laying plans in connection with the Government looking toward religious and moral work for enlisted men of the Army and Navy. The Boston *Transcript* points out that the arrangements will be wholly without sectarian bias, saying further:

"The council officers state that they have definite plans to be modified to some extent according to the Government's movements of armies and battle-ships. More definite details can not yet be made public. They desire, however, that the people should know that they are assuming their responsibility in this crisis, and will make public announcement of details as early as possible. They say also that they will cooperate at all points with all agencies, but that the Churches themselves have a definite task in this connection, and only Churches must perform it. Just before starting for Washington the head of the Federal Council of Churches, and his new assistant, the Rev. Charles S. Macfarland and the Rev. W. M. Tippy, respectively, stated that the recent increase in the number of Government chaplains needed on other grounds has been amply justified in the present outcome. It is found, they say, that the Government is far better equipped to deal with and enlist spiritual work for enlisted men than it was at the entry of any other war. This preparedness is due in large measure to the planning and the cooperation of the chaplains, and to improved relations between Protestants and Catholics. In the plans now making full cooperation is to be had, it is stated, with the Jews, in order to care for Jewish enlisted men."

THE SITUATION IN BELGIUM IS VERY GRAVE

"THE SITUATION IN BELGIUM is very grave. Native foods are scarce, potatoes fetching two francs fifty centimes per kilo; rutabagas, one franc forty centimes; meat, sixteen francs, etc., and under these conditions 99 per cent. of the population are reduced to the ration of imported foods, which is absolutely insufficient. So I implore you to help us and to increase the importation of general foods."

Thus runs one paragraph of a cablegram addrest on April 23 to Herbert Hoover by Emile Francqui, acting Chairman of the large Belgian National Committee, comprising many notable Belgians with whom the Commission for Relief in Belgium has cooperated since its work began. This paragraph was preceded by one expressing delight over the fact that Mr. Hoover "will remain at the head of the Relief," despite his work for the United States, and, as he has advised Mr. Francqui, "will be able to help the Relief even more than before." And the telegram closes with a paragraph saying: "Aggravating this situation is the deplorable condition of the industrial section of Belgium."

In the face of most appealing and appalling statements from highest sources, testifying to the dire need of Belgians, it is comforting to know that in every part of our land men and women are moving to help on the Belgian Children's Fund. The spirit of giving is contagious, and spreads beautifully. Down in the neighborhood of St. Augustine, inspired by the leadership of Mr. George L. Estes, of the First National Bank and the Chamber of Commerce there, Florida farmers are proposing to send potato contributions by the car-load, the proceeds of their sale here in New York to swell the Children's Fund. Elkton and Hastings are crop centers from which these "fruits of the soil" are expected to come.

South Dakota sends $4,000 more, on her splendid pledge to care for the children of *Menin;* and a letter from Henry S. Morris, Chairman of the Roberts County Committee for Belgian Relief in that State, indicates how well South Dakota is organized and how generous her people are.

> "I brought the matter to the attention of the children of our school," writes Mr. Morris, "and asked for a contribution of four units, to be made by themselves. Within forty-eight hours the pupils responded with over $125, instead of the $48 asked for." Their enrolment is only about 400. In the same neighborhood is a Government Indian School, where the agent presented the matter to teachers and pupils, numbering, all told, less than 150 persons. "I have to-day received from the Indian Agent," says Mr. Morris, "the sum of $133.50," which, he testifies, "means a very real sacrifice on the part of each pupil."

A second remittance, of $3,000, has come from the Faculty and student body of the University of Illinois, at Urbana, making their total $8,200. And Alliance, Ohio, as acknowledged below, has added $1,000 to our Fund.

ONE OF THE COMMUNITY CAMPAIGNS for Belgian Relief, so well conducted as to furnish a good example for other communities, has been carried on at Two Harbors, Minn., a town of barely 5,000 people on the north shore of Lake Superior. It started with an executive committee of six, Mr. George C. Newton, a non-resident, chairman. Other committees were formed, provided with badges and subscription lists, the local paper and a public meeting begat enthusiasm, a "tag-day" followed, and the first remittance, made on April 20, covered $600. Mr. Newton writes that nine-tenths of this amount came from about one-tenth of the population only.

Sending a draft for $160, Mr. C. G. Manning, Superintendent of Buhl (Idaho) Public Schools, writes thus:

> "This money comes from the students of Buhl High School. *In order to secure it, the students have called off such social* activities as their annual banquet, class parties at close of year, and other social functions. The money for these has been placed in this fund. Later we expect to have more, as some of the classes have not completed their contributions. The Junior class of twenty-four students send at this time as their part of the draft $73."

Mr. Manning expresses a wish for "some pins or some other means of showing the students that their money has been received." Closely following his letter came one from the Galahad School, at Hudson, Wis., with $40, "enclosing also a pin which represents an idea" applied in that school—a red cross within a red square on a white ground. Each boy who paid each week the price of "a square meal" was entitled to wear one of these pins. "We called the movement 'The New Crusade,'" writes Principal MacQuarrie; "the cross stands for the crusade and the square for the 'square meal.'"

Italy is first heard from in a contribution for the Belgian Children through a draft for $500, "in memory of Mr. Sidney G. Mather," by Mr. Rufus G. Mather, residing in Florence. Far Korea is represented again by a smaller remittance from "a foreign missionary's salary," in memory of a dear little girl, and the missionary says: "I pray that many who have received much may be led to help."

Remitting "in behalf of two baby girls—whose father is now working in the prison-camps of Europe," an Indiana lady writes:

> "When I read of the poor working girl who gave up her spring hat, I saw at once that I could at least do that also, and rejoice in my old one or go bareheaded. I am also giving up one pound of butter a week, and shall have some more to send from that source."

Make all checks, money-orders, or other remittances payable to Belgian Children's Fund, make them as large as possible, and address all letters to Belgian Children's Fund, care of THE LITERARY DIGEST, 354–360 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Contributions to THE BELGIAN CHILDREN'S FUND—Received from April 18 to April 24 inclusive.

$4,000.00—Third generous contribution—making a total of $12,000.00 to date—from the People of South Dakota for the Belgian Children of **Menin.** (A special statement will be published later in our reports giving each county its full credit due for cooperation in this campaign.)

$3,000.00—Second large contribution from the Faculty and Student Body of the University of Illinois (Urbana, Ill.), making a total now of $8,200.00 raised to care for the Belgian Children of **Muysen** and adjoining communes.

$1,000.00—People of Alliance, O., collected through the efforts of the Alliance "Daily Review," the First National Bank, and Miss Marion Waugh.

$600.00—Citizens of Two Harbors, Minn., through Mr. Geo. C. Newton; Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Moulton, $20.00; Mr. and Mrs. John Dwan and Family, $15.00; Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Owens, $12.00; Mrs. E. H. Schreiner, $12.00; Dr. E. P. Christensen, $12.00; Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Newton, $12.00; Newton Engineering Co., $12.00; contributions of less than $12.00 each, $95.00.

$500.00—In Memory of Sidney G. Mather.

$308.50—Employees of Simonds Manufacturing Co.: $130.50, Fitchburg, Mass.; $77.00, Chicago, Ill.; $51.50, Seattle, Wash.; $18.50, New Orleans, La.; $16.00, San Francisco, Cal.; $15.00, Portland, Ore.

$300.00—Another good remittance from the People of Macon, Ga., making $1,400.00 to date—through the cooperation of "The Daily Telegraph."

$250.00—The Wanaque River Paper Co. and Employees—a second contribution, making $350.00 to date.

$196.75—Grace United Evangelical Sunday School, Allentown, Pa.

$192.45—People of Lamar, Colo., through Minnie Marx: $155.15, Proceeds of Dance; $12.00, Colorado Woman's Club; $12.00, Presbyterian Belgian Sympathizers; $13.30, Anonymous.

$186.85—From the People of Mobile, Ala., through Mrs. E. L. Davison (second contribution): $37.70, E. L. Russell Public School; $34.49, Toulmenville, Crichton, Pritchard, Yerby, Oakdale, Marechal, Clark, Shell Road, and Whistler Public Schools; $30.46, Lenhauf Public School; $14.45, E. L. Russell School Improvement Association; $12.05, Raphael Semmes Public School; $12.00, Athelstan Lodge A. F. & A. M. No. 369; $11.00, The Misses Shepard Private School; $9.50, M. F. Tucker Public School; $7.95, Polyhymnia Music Circle; $6.00, Colonial Dames; $5.00, International Association of Machinists' Lodge No. 4; $4.50, Council Jewish Women; $1.75, Clara Schuman Club.

$75.00—First Presbyterian Church and Sabbath School, Colton, Cal.

$170.00—First instalment on another fine community effort. The People of Lewistown, Mont., will provide the supplementary ration for Belgian Children at **Rhode St. Pierre** for a year, requiring a total of $2,000. Received through the Chamber of Commerce, L. D. Blodgett, Treasurer.

$160.00 Each—Alumnae of Miss Beard's School, Orange, N. J., Students of the Buhl High School, Buhl, Idaho.

$135.00—The People of Bowman, N. D., through the agency of the Bowman Commercial Club and Rev. J. J. Dalton.

$131.65—First Primitive Methodist Sunday School, Pittsburgh, Pa.

$120.25—The Big Spring United Presbyterian Church, Newville, Pa.

$105.00—First Presbyterian Church, Tipton, Iowa.

$100.00 Each—Geo. A. Eckbert, Philip and Frederick Sweet, "Brown," Los Angeles, Cal.

$98.58—School Children of Clinton, Iowa.

$96.70—Wellesley, Mass., Congregational Church.

$87.00—Ladies of the Unitarian Church, Red Cross Ladies and Friends, Deerfield, Mass.

$60.00 Each—C. C. Hoke, Residents of Seahurst Park, Wash.

$55.00—Current History Club, Malone, N. Y.

$52.00—United Presbyterian Church, Aspinwall, Pa.

$51.50 Each—Miss Martha K. Stokes, Citizens of Cleveland, Tenn.

$51.00—M. E. Church, South Braggs, Okla.

$50.00 Each—In Memory of Abraham Buol, Dr. G. D. Pendell, First Presbyterian Church, Athens, O., Citizens of Spring Valley, Wis., Congregational Sunday School, Alden, Iowa, Kanawha War Relief Association, Charleston, W. Va., Prudence Sherwin, A. C. Moses, Anonymous.

$48.25—St. Katharine's School and a Friend, Bolivar, Tenn.

$48.00—The Unitarian Sunday School and Junior Alliance, Richmond, Va.

$45.00—Citizens of New Haven, Mich.

$42.90—City of Rolla, N. D.

$40.00—Boys and Teachers of the Galahad School, Hudson, Wis.

$39.00 Each—Dorcas Club, Cathlamet, Wash., B. A. Hoskins and Friends.

$36.84—First Brethren Church, Philadelphia, Pa.

$36.00 Each—Members and Friends of the Swedish Mission Church, Wallace, Mich., Employees of the Tar Heel Mica Co.

$35.00 Each—Grangeville, Idaho, Students of Newberg, Ore., High School.

$34.76—Community of Liberty, Ind.

$30.60—The H. P. Girls, Dover, N. J.

$30.00 Each—J. C. Harper, Presbyterian Sunday School, Missoula, Mont.

$29.31—Sunday School of the First Brethren Church, Philadelphia, Pa.

$28.10—Brookline Baptist Bible School, Coolidge Corner, Mass.

$27.55—Employees of the Latter-Day Saints' Hospital, Salt Lake City, Utah.

$27.50—Sunshine Circle, Village Presbyterian Church, Charlotte Court House, Va.

$27.00—Dr. Geo. D. Stilson.

$26.25—The City Mission, New Haven, Conn.

$25.25—Sadie Broderick.

$25.00 Each—Dr. W. A. McCornack, T. S. and Ida M. McAnlis, In Memory of F. H. H., Alice Jackson, Men's Bible Class, Dewey Avenue Presbyterian Church, Rochester, N. Y., H. J. Manzel, Hugh Bryan, E. D. Gilmore, Ella Wenger Wicks, Dr. George B. Lawson, L. O. Emmerich, J. C. Kidd, Kate N. Jackson, Quaker Church of Kempton, Ind., Clara Presley, Wednesday Literary Club, Laurens, S. C., H. H. C. Jrs. of the Riverside, Ill., Presbyterian Church, Grosse Ile Chapter, Red Cross, Grosse Ile, Mich. Bible School of the South Side Church of Christ, Lima, O., G. Wm. Baker, Skagway, Alaska, Lodge 431, B. P. O. E., D. H. Case, Mrs. C. G. Ireys, S. D. Burge, S. E. Powell, F. E. Thompson.

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Contributions of less than $12 each—$806.17.

Previously reported—$467,969.37.

Received this week—$18,027.06.

Total—$485,996.43.

The Dinosaur

Behold the mighty dinosaur,
Famous in prehistoric lore,
Not only for his weight and strength
But for his intellectual length.
You will observe by these remains
The creature had two sets of brains—
One in his head (the usual place),
The other at his spinal base.
Thus he could reason *a priori*
As well as *a posteriori*.
No problem bothered him a bit:
He made both head and tail of it.
So wise he was, so wise and solemn,
Each thought filled just a spinal column.
If one brain found the pressure strong
It passed a few ideas along;
If something slipt his forward mind
'Twas rescued by the one behind;
And if in error he was caught
He had a saving afterthought.
As he thought twice before he spoke
He had no judgments to revoke;
For he could think, without congestion,
Upon both sides of every question.

O, gaze upon this model beast,
Defunct ten million years at least!
—*B. L. T., in The Chicago Tribune.*

The More Delicate Sense.—"Bobbie, your face wants washing. Did you look at it in the glass this morning?"

"No, mother, but it seemed all right when I felt it."—*New York Sun.*

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Makers of
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CURRENT POETRY

OUR nation's entrance into the war inevitably gives a new impetus to the production of war-poetry. It is to be hoped that our poets will profit by the experience of their transatlantic fellow craftsmen, and avoid their mistakes. Let us chant no hymns of hate, let us not spend our breath calling our enemies names. The poets of Europe soon passed through the first hysterical mood and discovered early in 1915 that rimed invective is a low form of literary composition. For its dignity, simplicity, and sonority, we commend the following poem. It came to us printed on a slip of paper, with nothing to indicate its original place of publication.

TO THE FIRST GUN

By Robert Underwood Johnson

Speak, silent, patient gun!
And let thy mighty voice
Proclaim the deed is done—
Made is the nobler choice;
To every waiting people run
And bid the world rejoice.

Tell them our heaving heart
Has found its smiting hand,
That craves to be a part
Of the divine command.
Speak, prove us more than ease or mart,
And vindicate the land.

Thine shall the glory be
To mark the sacred hour
That testifies the free
Will neither cringe nor cower.
God give thy voice divinity,
That Right be armed with Power.

Thou art not lifeless steel
With but a number given,
But messenger of weal
Hot with the wrath of Heaven.
Go earn the right to Honor's seal—
To have for Honor striven.

Lead us in holy ire
The path our fathers trod;
The music of thy fire
Shall thrill them through the sod.
The smoke of all thy righteous choir
Is incense unto God.

And when long Peace is found
And thou hast earned thy rest,
And in thy cave of sound
The sparrow builds her nest,
By Liberty shalt thou be crowned
Of all thy comrades, best.

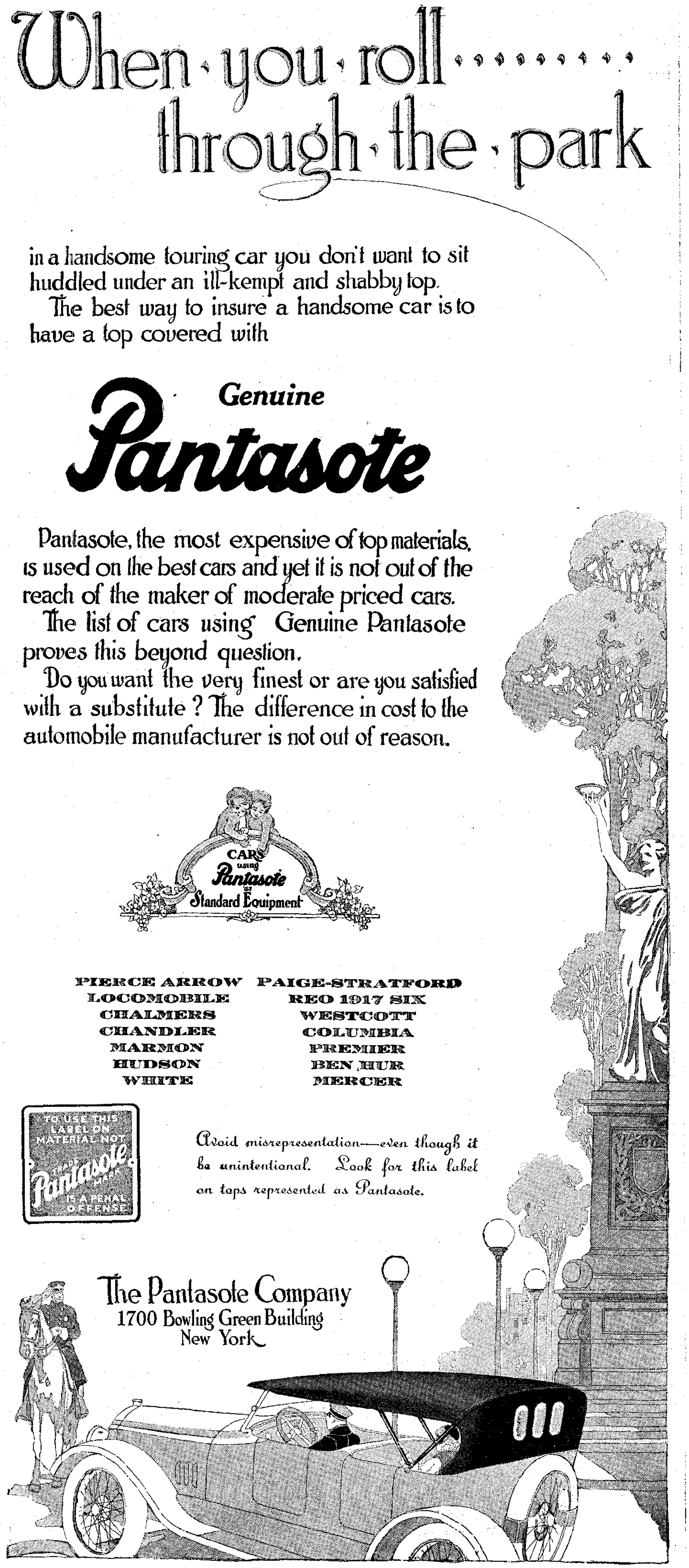
Don Marquis's "Sun Dial," in the New York *Evening Sun*, gives us this picturesque little sketch of modern Egyptian life. The climax of the last stanza is especially effective.

PORT SAID

By Edmund Leamy

A bit of the East, and a bit of the West,
At the end of the world's end,
And a bit of the worst and a bit of the best,
And a bit of a dream and the hint of a quest,
And misery and sorrow in merriment drest
At the end of the world's end.

And this I had dreamed in the halcyon days
Of the end of the world's end.
And this was mine own. In the tortuous ways
Flowed the colors of life, but the drabs and the grays


When you roll through the park

in a handsome touring car you don't want to sit huddled under an ill-kempt and shabby top.

The best way to insure a handsome car is to have a top covered with

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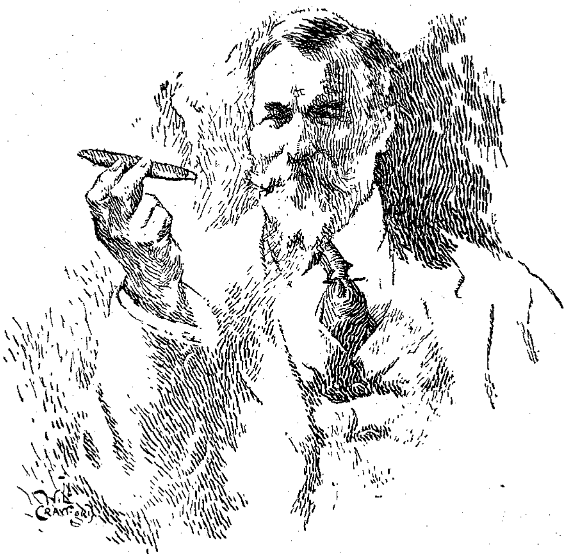

I pledge you —
Robert Burns

A kindly, sympathetic smoke is he, yet zestful, too—a manly, honest, all-the-time cigar that leaves your head so clear, your nerves so much at rest.

The man who's equal to the constant strain of vigorous black cigars is the notable exception, I find. A pleasant after-dinner smoke, perhaps, when the system is prepared for heavier flavor—but not for *steady* smoking, friends.

I find good ROBERT BURNS well suited to my taste. His genial mildness won me, because I prize the better things of life, and I've learned that moderation, yes, even in smoking—brings them far more easily within my reach.

* * * * *

ROBERT BURNS appeals to *moderate* men, because he's *penetrant*, yet mild. He does not flaunt, "Be careful!" "Smoke *now*—smoke *any time!*" says he. Accommodating, truly.

Blend and *curing* are the reasons for his safe, sane goodness.

His Havana filler gives him fine flavor. Our own special curing gives that Havana rare mildness. The neutral Sumatra wrapper *helps* that mildness.

With his ripe Havana flavor and rare quality of mildness, good ROBERT BURNS brings joy to smokers—a better, more satisfying cigar today than ever.

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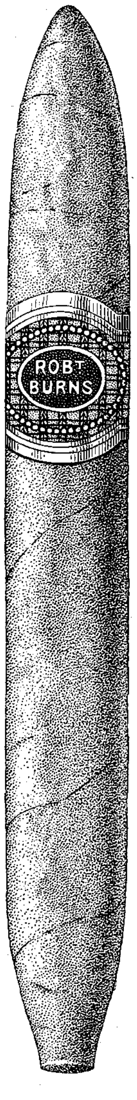

ROB'T BURNS
Invincible 10¢
(Exact Size)

Were drowned in the crimsons and lost in their maze
At the end of the world's end.

And only the good and the greatness was there—
At the end of the world's end,
And the perfume of incense was sweet in the air,
The smile of a woman, the rose in her hair—
But far off I heard a low cry of despair—
A wee, little, choked, little cry of despair
At the end of the world's end!

Mr. Don Marquis's "We Have Been Slow to Wrath" is rather long for inclusion in these columns, but it is so noble in idea and so striking in phraseology that it deserves quotation — especially since it expresses a feeling almost universal in this country. We take it also from Mr. Marquis's famous column.

WE HAVE BEEN SLOW TO WRATH

By Don Marquis

We have been slow to wrath: we shall endure
Unto the end. There is a God: and so the end is sure!

Now is the Beast the Polish madman saw,
Mad as his prophet, loosed against all lands;
His swinging mace is all he knows of Law,
His Creed dwells in his mauling hands . . .
With shag flanks caked of slime and shame,
And lolling tongue, but new-articulate,
Hoarse with his hymns of hate,
From his primeval caves and wallows came
This Beast to challenge Fate.

With Michael's might, with Michael's holy flame,
Endow us, God!—we face him in Thy name!

This Beast we know, whom time brings to this last rebirth:
Bull-thewed, iron-boned, cold-eyed, and strong as Earth . . .
As Earth, who spawned and lessoned him,
Yielded her earthy secrets, gave him girth,
Armored the skull and braced the heavy limb—
Who frowned above him, proud and grim. . . .
She taught brute facts, brute might, but not the worth
Of spirit, honor, and clean mirth. . . .
His shape is Man, his mood is Dinosaur.

Up from the wild, red welter of the Past
Foaming he comes: let this rush be his last!

He seems to conquer, treading down
The garnered treasure of the arduous years,
Assails the spiritual temples builded up
Of sacrifice and saintly tears,
Defiling altar, fane, and holy cup:
Triumph from Time he seems to wrest—
The age turn pleistocene again at his behest—
And Truth seems for the moment overthrown;

God! make us a spear against his breast
To pierce the heart, to split the bone!

Too patient we have been, thou knowest, God, thou knowest!
We have been slow as doom! Our dead
Of yesteryear lie on the ocean's bed—
We have denied each pleading ghost—
We have been slow: God, make us sure!
We have been slow! Grant we endure
Unto the uttermost, the uttermost!

Did our slow mood, O God, with Thine accord?
Then weld our diverse millions, Lord,
Into one single, swinging sword!

Our easy years fall from us now, a cloak
Of no defense; and all the sum
Of trivial things whirls off as smoke;
Our day of trial has come.
We that refused to sacrifice
Our ease to vigils Liberty demands

Shall learn this year of that refusal's price;
We that would suffer naught must suffer thrice
For that we failed to forge us warrior brands—

But even so, but even so,
We shall be stedfast: even tho
The red months stretch to years of wo.
We shall be stedfast:
Peace no more can be
Until from land and sea
Passes the shadow of this tyranny.
Now, God, we join Thy host!
We have been blind; but even so,
We see Thee now, and now we fight for Thee,
Unto the uttermost, the uttermost!

Make us, against this Beast, a sword:
This is Thy battle, Lord!

The following poem, which we quote from "Dreams and Realities" (Erskine Macdonald), is so vigorously imaginative as to suggest *Gilbert K.* Chesterton's picturesquely symbolic poetry. It is an effective poem, but it would be more effective if the rimes of the last stanza contrasted more strikingly.

IN RICHMOND PARK

BY WILLIAM H. FLEMING

Down in a valley, hollowed like a cup,
  To hold the brimming glories of the West,
A laughing child rode past me, pressing up
  Toward the fervors of the far hill-crest.

O little rider, art thou not a sign
  Of all fair hopes that fling, with brave good-will,
Vain challenge to th' inconstant day's decline?—
  I thought: and then rebuked myself, for still,

Tho from the steeples passing bells are rung,
  And the long dirge of love is never done,
The agéd world keeps youthful in its young:
  And the Child rides against the setting Sun.

Here is an Irish poem of a different sort. It has an irresistible appeal in the cheerful lilt of its music. We take it from *The Catholic World.*

A ROAD OF IRELAND

BY CHARLES L. O'DONNELL

From Killybegs to Ardara is seven Irish miles,
  'Tis there the blackbirds whistle and the mating cuckoos call,
Beyond the fields the green sea glints, above the heaven smiles
  On all the white boreens that thread the glens of Donegal.

Along the roads what feet have passed, could they but tell the story,
  Of ancient king and saint and bard, the roads have known them all;
Lough Dergh, Doon Well, Glen Columcille, the names are yet a glory,
  'Tis great ghosts in the gloaming remember Donegal.

The harbor slips of Killybegs saw Spanish poop and sail
  In days when Spain sailed round the world and held the half in thrall,
And Ardara has writ her name in the great books of the Gael,
  Tho sleep has fallen on them now in dream-lit Donegal.

Well, time will have its fling with dust, it is the changeless law,
  But this I like to think of whatever may befall:
When she came up from Killybegs and he from Ardara
  My father met my mother on the road, in Donegal.

Foot Joy—Foot Ease—Foot Comfort—
call it what you will, it's there and in full measure when you wear

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And what are Keds? They are canvas rubber-soled shoes brought up to the last notch of perfection.

They are made for men who discriminate as to footwear. There is a style of Keds for any occasion—sports, dress, business, traveling. Comfort for the business man. Good looks for the business man. Then add quality. What more could any man ask?

Ask the dealer for KEDS. He's the man to supply you. He's the man to satisfy you for fit, style and size, and he can do it, too. More than this—he can fit your purse. Probably that's the most important to you. Makes no difference what you want in canvas rubber-soled shoes—ask your dealer for Keds.

How are Keds made? Best materials and the Know How. Canvas with the stretch taken out before making up. Yet each fibre flexible, yielding, conforming to the movements of the foot without losing shape. Rubber Soles? Made by the largest rubber manufacturer in the world—that tells the story.

And remember, men, just as in your line, expert talent plays a big, mighty big, part. That's why, in Keds, you get perfect fit, style, comfort.

Get out of stiff leather. Change to the comforts of Keds. Your mind will respond to the snap, buoyancy, spring, that Keds put into your feet.

The way to buy them is to figure out how much you want to pay. Then ask for the brand according to price. Here are the brands and prices. Very simple trade-marks. You can't mistake them.

NATIONAL Keds $1.50 up
CAMPFIRE Keds $1.25 to $2.00
CHAMPION Keds $1.00 to $1.50

WOMEN! GIRLS! BOYS! What we have said about Keds for men applies to Keds for you. The only difference—Keds for you folks are made especially for you. All carry the style, beauty and comfort that only high-grade footwear can. Ask your dealer for them, by the same names.

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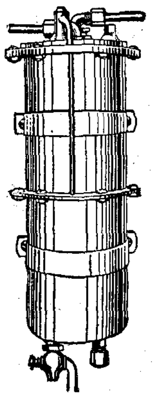


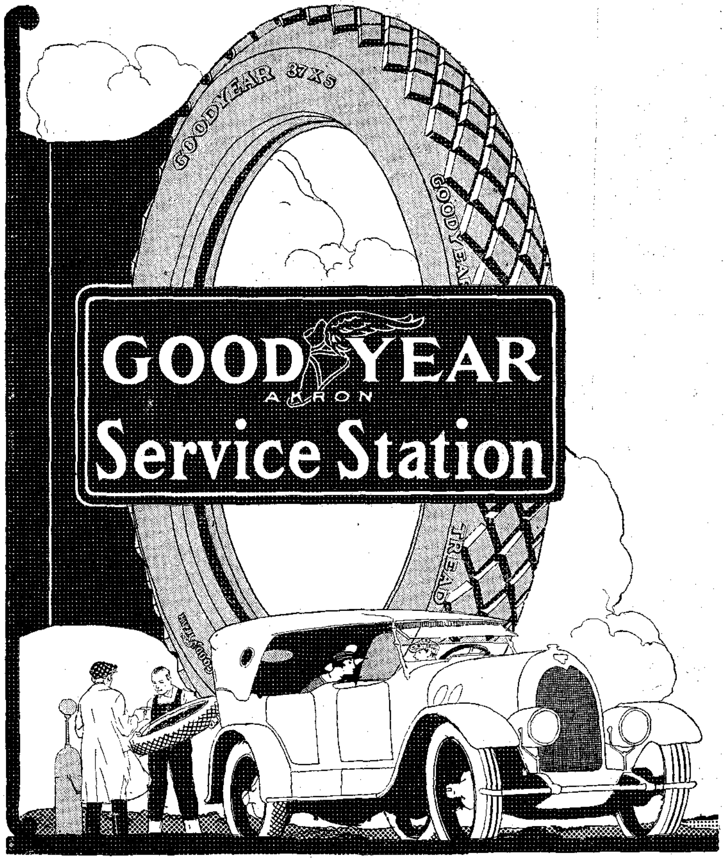
PERSONAL GLIMPSES

JOFFRE, VIVIANI, AND BALFOUR

THEY are needed at home now. For, altho Joffre, and Viviani, and Balfour has each been the leader of his nation in a critical time, the measure of the chiefs of the Joint Commission to the United States need not be taken by what they have been, but by what they are. Joffre is the head of the War Council. Balfour has been Premier, but when Lloyd George organized the strongest Cabinet which could be chosen in England it was to Balfour he gave the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. Viviani, too, was Premier of France, and now he holds the difficult and important post of Minister of Justice. The caliber of the men our Allies chose to come to America, and their active participation in affairs up to the moment they set foot on the steamer, is a compliment to America, and more than a compliment. These men have seen the war, and know. They were chosen to advise us, tho they could ill be spared, because of all the ministers in the councils of the Allies they could best inform the United States of her part in the combat for democracy.

We already know and love "Papa" Joffre, yet we can not be reminded too often of the great service he has performed for us and for France. Of his part in the battle of the Marne, Mr. Frank H. Simonds writes editorially in the New York *Tribune:*

> Even now the facts of that momentous campaign which began in Alsace-Lorraine and Belgium and ended along the Aisne are little known and less understood. The problem of Joffre on the morning of the Great War was the greatest problem that had ever fallen to a single general. With insufficient armies, ill-equipped; with a northern frontier defenseless and open; with willing but weak British Allies, he had to stem the flood of a German invasion organized over forty years for the blow that was to destroy France.
>
> The measure of the man Joffre is best taken in the fact that he failed frequently before he won completely. His initial offensive in Lorraine broke down under German heavy artillery. For the same reason his attacks in the Ardennes and at Charleroi failed. Mobile heavy artillery on the German side triumphed over gallant infantry, unsupported save by field-artillery, and in the third week of August Joffre contemplated a situation which might well have broken the spirit of a smaller man. All French armies had been defeated; all French armies were in retreat, and a great and victorious German machine was moving forward as it had moved forty-four years before. Defeats that seemed to forecast a new, colossal Sedan were already a matter of history, and the collapse of the French military establishment was already accepted in Germany.
>
> Yet Joffre neither faltered nor permitted himself to recognize what seemed to be inevitable. From a tragic offensive such as wrecked Mac-Mahon at Sedan he withdrew. He even broke off some engagements that promised well. He took



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And he knows they are your due.

Taken together, these services seem somewhat formidable, comprising as they do a complete program of proper tire care.

Doubtless they would be actually formidable, if the task of carrying them out were saddled on you as an individual tire user.

But since this task is not set upon you, by reason of the Goodyear Service Station Dealer's ability and willingness to take it over, the whole plan is decidedly in your favor and to your interest.

It simply remains for you to take advantage of the opportunity thus presented.

Goodyear Service Station Dealers aim to increase the mileages delivered by Goodyear Tires by meeting and averting those abuses which shorten tire life and elevate tire costs.

They are ready to advise you of the right size tires for your car, to guard you against the extravagant peril of overloading.

—to tell you what air pressure such tires should carry, lest under-inflation work their premature ruin.

—to explain the necessity of good tubes, as the surest means of sustaining pressure.

—to make frequent tests to see that such pressure is sustained.

—to inspect your casings for tread-cuts, make the timely repair or recommend permanent vulcanization.

—to inspect and insure the correct alignment of your wheels.

—to point out the necessity of clean rims, and help you keep yours clean.

—to test your brakes and make sure they grip evenly.

—to remove tires and shift from wheel to wheel to insure uniform wear and endurance.

—to explain the function of tire savers and their value if used at the proper time.

—to recommend proper carriage for your spare tires, and proper care for your spare tubes and parts.

—to inform you thoroughly in all the immediate and minor elements of tire conservation, with courtesy, care and promptitude.

There are 15,000 Goodyear Service Station Dealers—scattered throughout the United States—all identified by the Goodyear Service Station Sign shown above.

These dealers place your satisfaction above their immediate profit; they forego extra discounts to sell you better tires; they are building businesses for permanence, on public good will.

Their services are planned to give you maximum enjoyment and use of your tires with the least possible effort, time and expense on your part.

And they are given to you over and above the extra mileage built into Goodyear Tires, which in itself has been sufficient to make these tires the largest selling brand in America.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
Akron, Ohio

GOODYEAR
AKRON

"A Clean Tooth Never Decays"
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

No ordinary tooth brush can do what the Pro-phy-lac-tic does — clean the *backs* of the teeth and *in-between*.

Make sure that you get Pro-phy-lac-tic quality, original features and guarantee, by looking carefully for the *name* and Yellow Box when you buy.

Florence Mfg. Co.
14 Pine Street
Florence, Mass.

Sole Manufacturers of Pro-phy-lac-tic and Florence Keepclean Toilet Brushes

Pro-phy-lac-tic
TOOTH BRUSH
The ordinary tooth brush merely brushes the surfaces
The tooth brush that really cleans between the teeth

defeated armies from embraces that threatened destruction and coolly and calmly drew his forces backward, always keeping in mind a purpose to strike once more.

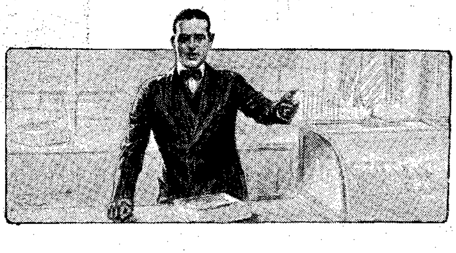
Perhaps the great decision of the whole war was taken in the last days of August, when, with armies still unready, Joffre faced the Germans along the line of the Somme, the Oise, and the Meuse. Should he risk dangerous battle there or surrender thousands of square miles to the invader and continue the retreat to a position of relative security? He never hesitated. He ordered the retreat which surrendered Reims, St. Quentin, Amiens, Châlons, all of northern France, to the invader. But, looking beyond the moment, he saw that by such a temporary sacrifice he might win.

The story of how Joffre led the German armies into the fatal strategic positions between Paris and Verdun, and, having led them there—having led them beyond their bases, ahead of their supplies—struck them, exhausted with the strain of long marches, rolled them back, narrowly missed destroying them, is the story of the greatest feat in military history—the victory of a million men, ill-prepared and ill-organized, who had already been frequently defeated, who had fallen back for one hundred miles before a victorious army of more than a million and a half, nourished in the tradition of invincibility and already sustained by victories unequaled even in Napoleonic history. The battle of the Marne was the victory of French genius over German force. It was a victory of smaller numbers over larger. It was a triumph comparable with Valmy and with Marathon, the one a victory of the spirit, the other the triumph of intelligence.

Just as every one is familiar with Joffre's deed, so they know the strong, heavy figure, the calm eyes, the firm mouth under the drooping white mustache, the power written in the face of a man strong enough to go through the strain of two years of critical command without showing its effects in his countenance. Of Viviani Americans know less.

Viviani is a Socialist with a wise, practical sense of what can be done now and what would better be postponed. He has been prominent in political life because he has refused to be dominated by his political sect, and when the war broke out President Poincaré demanded that he be made Premier because of his independence and courage. His powers of organization and leadership welded France into the unified, working power which enabled Joffre to keep the field. An article in the New York *Sun* says of René Viviani:

> Viviani has written into the French laws more statutes that are socialistic in their essence than any other of his comrades in the party. What is more, these laws have been taken up and adopted by other countries where socialism has been a dead letter so far as politics is concerned.
>
> Furthermore, contrary to the doctrines of socialism, he has been an ardent militarist. Years before the world-war he besought preparedness, and when the war came he plunged into the military activities with an ardor that amazed those who knew his previous capacity for work. His career in public life has been the briefest



THE WORKERS OF THE WORLD

Every man who follows a useful occupation is a salesman. He is selling his wares, his services, or his knowledge. Successful salesmanship calls for ability plus enthusiasm. You can't have enthusiasm without good health—and this comes from nourishing foods that keep the mind alert and the body responsive.

Shredded Wheat

is the perfect food for men and women who sell things—for men and women whose interest in their jobs is vivid and potential. Thousands of men and women in all walks of life start the day with a breakfast of two Shredded Wheat Biscuits and hot milk. Sometimes they add two or three strips of bacon and a dish of stewed prunes. It is a wholesome, strengthening meal, easily digested, and supplies the maximum of nutriment at the lowest cost.

Made only by
The Shredded Wheat Company
Niagara Falls, N. Y.

I Print MY OWN
Cards, circulars, book, paper. Press $5. Larger $18. Rotary $60. Save money. Print for others, big profit. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for catalogue presses, TYPE, cards.
EXCELSIOR THE PRESS CO. D-23 MERIDEN, CONN.

OSCAR MAYER'S Frankfurters

(IN CANS)
To introduce them we will send full size can anywhere, prepaid, for 38c

HERE are Frankfurters De Luxe—a product of Oscar Mayer's inimitable skill with choice meat blends and spices. Better than the imported kind. Delicious—with a new tang and zest. Unequalled for luncheon, supper or picnic. Try them!

Send name of local dealer and 38c (stamps or money order) for 12 ounce can. Sufficient to serve three people.

OSCAR F. MAYER & BRO., Dept. 11 Chicago, Ill.

Dealers and Brokers: Write for Special Territory Proposition

among the principal emissaries, but it has been a vivid flash across the pages of the history of his country.

One of Viviani's great resources is his intense optimism. From the first dark hours, even when the Germans were knocking on the outer gates of Paris, his faith never faltered. There came criticism of the country's policy from the Chamber of Deputies, which harbors as many malcontents as our own Congress.

"This is no hour for pessimism," announced Viviani in a ringing speech. "Let every man be at his post."

Viviani never has tried to throw a veil of secrecy over the blunders of his country. He told the Deputies frankly that mistakes had been made, mistakes that took tremendous toll in blood. But he went further than that. He asked the men of the Chamber to help point out the mistakes, to constitute themselves as inspectors of the military organization. He guaranteed them full opportunity for a view of the lines. It is significant that since that time the carping has stopt.

When Viviani throws his heart into the effort there is little withstanding his eloquence. He has gained the reputation of being one of the foremost spellbinders of his country. His skill in debate is the standard of all new members of Parliament.

The law was his stepping-stone toward political fame. He came from his birthplace, Sidi-bel-Abbès, Algeria, when a youth to study in Paris. He was admitted to the Algerian bar, but he decided to make his home in France. His forensic powers earned him a secretaryship of the bar conference, an honorary office awarded to star students. President Poincaré and Minister of War Millerand also held such secretaryships.

Four years afterward, in 1893, he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies. Almost immediately he distinguished himself in a body that contained at that time men now foremost in France's affairs. Between times he found time to interest himself in all labor activities. He was counsel and adviser for the Syndicate of Railway Employees, an organization much like that of the "Big Four" brotherhoods of this country.

Jaurès, when Viviani allied himself with socialism, was the leader of the party in Paris. Briand was a member also. When Jaurès set down the principle that none of the comrades should take office under a *bourgeois* Government, Viviani and Briand seceded. However, they did not renounce socialism. For this treason the Latin Quarter, which had elected Viviani to office, refused its support and he lost his seat in the Chamber.

However, his was not a star to set. It has held itself in the ascendency whether Viviani remained in or out of office. When Clemenceau began to mold his Cabinet he looked about him for a man to head the new Department of Labor. Viviani was the first incumbent. Forthwith he startled France by having an old-age pension bill passed. After being called to the Premiership at the outbreak of hostilities, he set a diplomatic precedent when the Balkan situation became acute. He went to London to consult with Sir Edward Grey on the crisis, a graceful act that did much to cement the alliance between the two countries.

As with Joffre, the official pace went beyond even his tremendous strides. To be superseded did not carry the sting of

LOW PRICE PER GALLON
HIGH COST PER MILE

OIL BANKING

How shrewd motorists save money

WHEN most car owners were novices, strong words made strong impressions.

But today the roads are toured by millions of veterans. These veterans have learned how to test words. They know how to prove or disprove claims.

If you are a veteran you know this: An oil that burns up rapidly or breaks down quickly cannot be really cheap. Though it may be low-priced by the gallon, *it is bound to prove high-priced by the mile.*

You know that a wrong-bodied oil raises your gas consumption. Instead of saving your oil pennies it eats up your gas dollars.

You know that wear and tear on the metal parts means, some day, a heavy bill which the low price per-gallon can never wipe out.

In recent years no oils have made such steady progress toward a dominant place in the market as Gargoyle Mobiloils.

Why?

Because now-a-days the great bulk of lubricating oil is sold to automobile veterans—men who have learned that gasoline saving depends largely on thorough piston-ring seal—who know that the piston-ring seal depends solely on the *body and character* of their lubricating oil.

Because the veteran knows that an oil which uses up rapidly is not lubricating properly.

Because the veteran automobilists of today know that the higher price per gallon of Gargoyle Mobiloils means a lower cost per mile in operating expense.

Write for new 56-page booklet containing complete discussion of your lubrication problems, list of troubles with remedies and Complete Charts of Recommendations for Automobiles, Motorcycles, Tractors and Marine Engines.

GARGOYLE

Mobiloils

A grade for each type of motor

In buying Gargoyle Mobiloils from your dealer, it is safest to purchase in original packages. Look for the red Gargoyle on the container. If the dealer has not the grade specified for your car, kindly write our nearest branch, giving dealer's name and address.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY
Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.

Specialists in the manufacture of high-grade lubricants for every class of machinery. Obtainable everywhere in the world.

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Detroit	Chicago	Minneapolis
Boston	Philadelphia	Pittsburgh
New York	Indianapolis	Des Moines
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Correct Automobile Lubrication

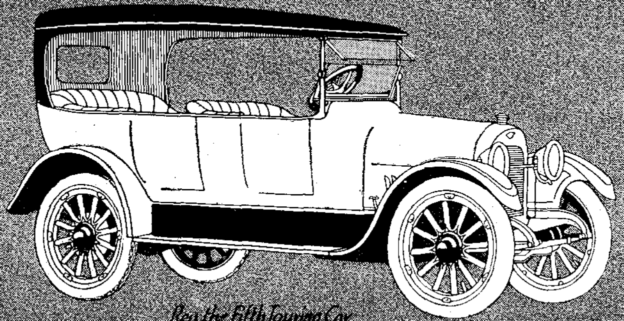
Explanation:— The four grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils, for engine lubrication, purified to remove free carbon, are:

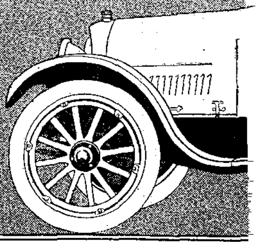
Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic"

In the Chart below, the letter opposite the car indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils that should be used. For example, "A" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A," "Arc." means Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic," etc. The recommendations cover all models of both pleasure and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted.

Model of	1917		1916		1915		1914		1913	
CARS	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Abbott-Detroit	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
" " (8 cyl)	....	....	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....
Allen	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
" (Mod. 33-34-35)	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Apperson	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Auburn (4 cyl)	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
" (6 cyl)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
Autocar (2 cyl)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Avery	....	....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Mod. 5 & C 1 ton)	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
Briscoe	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
" (8 cyl)	....	....	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Buick	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Case	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chalmers	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
" (Mod. 6-40)	....	....	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
" (Mod. 6-30)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chandler Six	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
Chevrolet	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
Cole	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....
Cunningham	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dart	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	A	Arc.
" (Mod. C)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	....	....
Delaunay-Belleville	....	....	....	....	B	A	B	A	B	A
Detroiter	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Dodge	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	E	E	....	....	....	....
Dort	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Empire (4 cyl)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (6 cyl)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Federal	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Fiat	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
Grant	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
H. A. L.	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Haynes	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (12 cyl)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hudson	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (Super Six)	A	Arc.	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jeffery	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	....	....
" (6 cyl)	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" Com'l	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Kearns	....	....	E	E	E	E	....	....	....	....
" Com'l	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Kelly Springfield	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
King	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	A	A	E
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
" *Com'l*	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
Kissel Kar	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" " Com'l	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" " (Mod. 48)	....	....	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
Lexington	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Lippard Stewart	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" " (Mod. M)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Locomobile	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	Arc.	Arc.
Marmon	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Mercer	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (22-70)	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Mitchell	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Mitchell (8 cyl)	....	....	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Moline	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.
" Knight	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
Moon (4 cyl)	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (6 cyl)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
National	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
" (12 cyl)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oakland	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	....	....	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oldsmobile	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (*8 cyl*)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Overland	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Packard	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (12 cyl)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
" Com'l	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Paige	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	A	A	E
" (6-46)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
" (6-36 & 38)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Pathfinder	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (12 cyl)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Peerless	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pierce Arrow	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" " Com'l	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Premier	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Regal	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Renault	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Richmond	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Riker	E	E	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Saxon	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	....	....
Selden	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Simplex	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Stearns Knight	A	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
" " (8 cyl)	A	A	B	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sterling (Wisconsin)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Stutz	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
Velie (4 cyl)	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (6 cyl)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
Westcott	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
White	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Willys-Knight	A	A	B	A	B	A	A	A	....	....
Willys Six	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Winton	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.

REO


Reo the Fifth Touring Car with All Season Top $1025


Reo the Fifth 5 Pass. Touring Car $875

"FOURS"

Reo the Fifth

Consider Reo the Fifth—the "Incomparable Four," standard now for longer than any other automobile.

At its present price, $875, this car stands out above all others as the biggest buy for the money.

It's like buying a Gold Dollar for Ninety Cents, as long as the present price stands; for you still obtain this great car at the price it was when cost of manufacture was vastly less than now.

And you know the quality that is in Reo the Fifth. 100,000 owners will testify to that. And they'll tell you that cost of up-keep is less than that of any other automobile of the same size or capacity.

In these days of "H. C. of L." four-cylinder cars are becoming more and more popular. Their economical use of gasoline; their inherent ruggedness and low up-keep has accelerated greatly the demand for fours.

Trouble is, most Fours are small cars—skimped in size and in tire equipment—and in other vital details.

Reo the Fifth is a great big full-grown automobile. It depreciates in value less than any other car on the market—bar none.

You can always get a higher percentage of the original cost for a used Reo than you can obtain for any other. And there is always a ready demand.

You rarely see Reo the Fifth advertised for sale in the "Second Hand" columns. Watch this. Note the number of others offered daily. Note how seldom you see Reos there.

A big, beautiful car—roomy body; long resilient springs; large tires; extra large bearings. Accessible; and the simplest car in the world to control—is it any wonder the demand is so great for this Reo model?

Ask your friends about tire mileage in this car; about gasoline mileage; and low up-keep generally. Then compare these statements with what owners of other cars will tell you, and you'll agree that Reo the Fifth is, at its present price, "a Gold Dollar for Ninety Cents."

All prices are f. o. b. factory, Lansing, Michigan and are subject to increase without notice.

Who Gets Any One of These

IT DOESN'T MATTER whether your preference be for a Four
Six; if you select a Reo (and, if, fortunately your local Reo deale
fill your order) you may rest secure in the knowledge that you h
good automobile.

OF COURSE, IT'S BETWEEN Fours and Sixes now. That qu
is settled—permanently.

AND EACH IS IDEAL for a certain set of conditions. The Four,
five-passenger Family Touring; or the Business Roadster class,
gasoline and other economies count. The Six, for a luxurious s
passenger Touring car, Sedan, or for a smart four-passenger Roa

WE REPEAT: Each type is ideal for certain conditions—the nee
two distinct classes of buyers.

IT IS FOR YOU TO DECIDE which is the type for you. Whic
best suit your especial needs, the size of your family, and your p
But it will be a Four or a Six—that's certain.

AND IT WILL BE A REO if you have learned from experience—
your own or that of acquaintances—that the big item to conside
Up-keep.

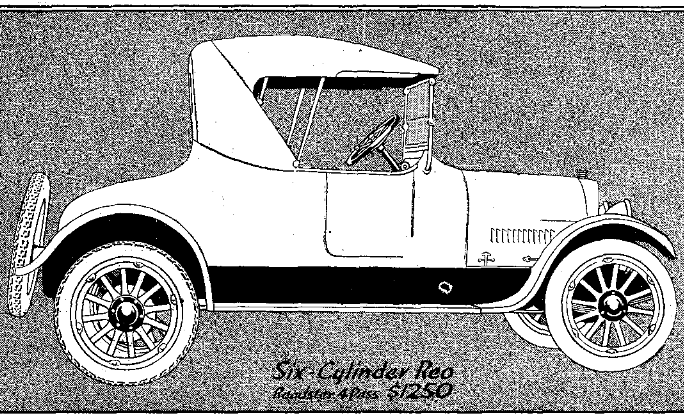
FOR WE MAINTAIN that, size and passenger capacity consid
Reos have no rivals in that regard.

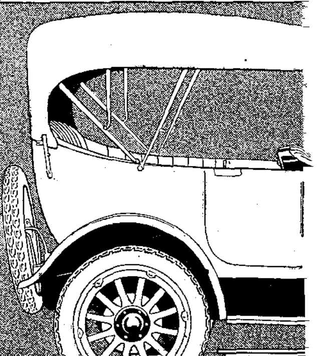
WE KNOW OF NO SIX of similar size that is as economical to op
and to maintain over a long period of time, as a Reo Six.

AND WE NEED NOT SAY, for it is a fact conceded by all moto
that Reo the Fifth is the most economical in up-keep—tire, gas
oil, and repairs all considered—of any car of its size ever made.

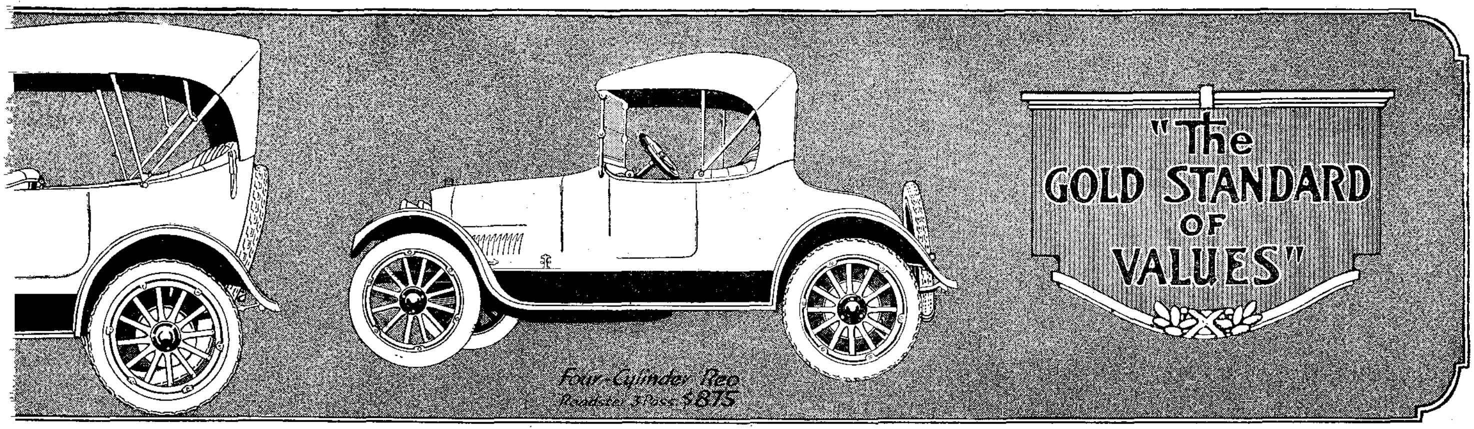
THE REASON? There are several. First, the fact that Reo exper
is the oldest and ripest—therefore Reo engineering is the surest

IF YOU FIND IT IN A REO you know it is right; you know that i
passed the experimental stage—the realm of speculation.


Six-Cylinder Reo Roadster 4 Pass. $1250



REO
LANSIN


"The GOLD STANDARD OF VALUES"

Four-Cylinder Reo
Roadster 3 Pass. $875

Vill Own a Good Automobile!

DO EXPERIMENT—but not with our customers' money.

'HE REO LABORATORIES a corps of scientists and engineers
· always at work trying out new ideas. Here we have made, for
.mple, every type of motor you ever heard of—and then some.

—WE DO NOT OFFER any motor or other device, to Reo buyers
ιil its superiority has been proven beyond question.

T COMES THAT REO FACTOR OF SAFETY which insists on
) per cent over-size in all vital parts"—50 per cent stronger than
ndard practice says will do.

· REO QUALITY IS UNIFORM in all models. The same engineer-
principles; the same quality of materials—the best, and only the
.t—enter into the making of Reos. Every car that carries the
ıous name plate.

L LEATHER AND REAL HAIR and first-class springs in the
ıolstering, while others resort to substitutes and to skimping, in
n as well as unseen places.

'PRICES are almost as stable as Reo quality.

AR WE HAVE steadfastly refused to increase prices, though you
re seen it done all along the line. Reo is practically alone in this.

CANNOT SAY, of course, that we can go right along through the
enuous times ahead without raising prices. But if it can be done
hout sacrifice of quality, we shall do it.

T'S ONE ADVANTAGE we gain by being "financially second
ongest in the world." We can buy better—Reo always gets the
ference.

ıAND FOR REOS—always greater than the supply—is this year
ıost hopelessly so.

Y WAY IS to see your own Reo dealer—see if he can promise you
elivery—then order and be sure. Today won't be a minute too soon.

"SIXES"

The New Reo Six

What need we say about this Reo model to convince you of its superiority—the value it represents at the price?

When the demand is so hopelessly in excess of the possible factory output, praise from us would be superfluous.

We Reo Folk are proud of the position this Reo occupies among Sixes. Competition is strenuous and our rivals are not modest in their claims!

Now in its third season, this Reo Six represents the last degree of refinement and mechanical excellence.

Each year we have improved minor details until it is now well nigh perfection.

Dependability and low up-keep are two of the outstanding qualities of this Reo Six—beauty of design and excellence of finish are others.

This Six represents conservatism in design—the Reo idea of conservatism, which is progress along safe lines.

Among the motley array of radicals one would expect such a car to be obscure.

On the contrary, it is, if we are to judge by the tremendous demand, the most popular Six today.

It is now made in three types—shown at bottom. We were going to say, "it is now obtainable" in three types. But that depends on conditions where you happen to be located.

Some Reo dealers can supply all models—many, however, already have booked orders for their full quota.

So the only way to find out is to see your own Reo dealer and ascertain if, perchance, he can promise you an early delivery of the particular model you have selected.

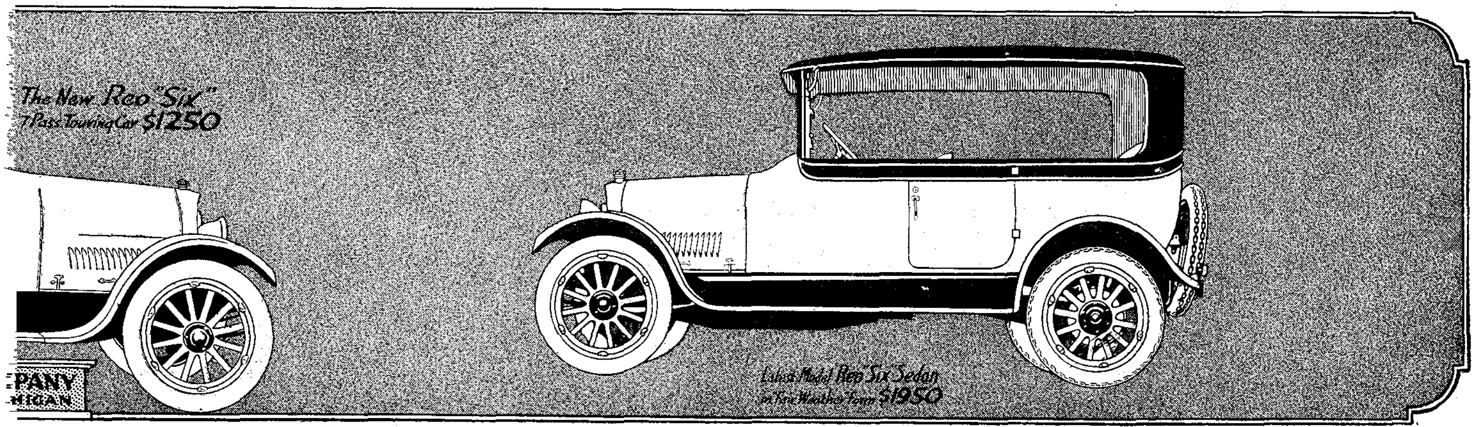
Present prices will remain as long as we can keep them there without actual loss to ourselves.

But we can't promise how long that may be, with everything soaring and no sign of a change ahead.

Only way to be sure of getting a Reo and at present prices, is to order now.

All prices are f.o.b. factory Lansing, Michigan and are subject to increase without notice

The New Reo "Six"
7 Pass. Touring Car $1250



Latest Model Reo "Six" Sedan
in "Four-Weather" Form $1950

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FINE VARNISHES
Enamolin
WHITE

Enamolin

Perhaps You Don't Know—

that *Enamolin* is *the whitest enamel in the world*—

that one gallon of *Enamolin* will finish *over 600 square feet* of surface—

that woodwork, furniture and walls finished with *Enamolin* can be washed with soap and water or Sapolio, with never a chance of hurting the finish—

that a room finished with *Enamolin* will be a delight to the eye years after an ordinary enamel or paint would require refinishing.

The leading painters and decorators know these facts—that's why so many of them are using *Enamolin* on great hotels, hospitals and private homes.

As for your floors, use *Namlac* Floor Finish—a finish that is just as economical—just as beautiful in its way as *Enamolin*. Water-proof, mar-proof, scratch-proof.

Enamolin and *Namlac* are on sale at the better paint and hardware stores. If you cannot secure them, write to us.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1850
100 William St., New York

The Whitest Enamel in the world

Ask for free copy of "The White Spot" booklet.
A sample can of either Enamolin or Namlac Floor Finish sent for 10c.

Address
Decoration Dept.

PARENT AND CHILD

A treatise on the moral and religious education of the child, by ***Sir Oliver Lodge, LL.D., F.R.S., M.Sc.***, in which he says many interesting things about children, their viewpoints, how best they may be influenced and handled, etc. This book has been hailed as a sane and helpful contribution to the knowledge of children, as well as to an understanding of the responsibilities of parents. Every father and mother should read it.

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The Dictionary of Grammar
By JAMES A. HENNESY

This wonderful little book, which is literally packed with just the information you want, covers all the more important rules of grammar, the errors most frequently made in speech and writing, and the hundred and one vexed questions of usage that confuse us all at times. *All this matter is arranged alphabetically according to topics and any desired rule or fact can be located in an instant. Numerous examples from modern literature make clear each rule.*

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For those who are in a hurry, or who have not the time to devote to hunting through more pretentious works, it will come as a godsend. To the man of business, the speaker, writer, stenographer, correspondent, etc., it will prove an invaluable aid. With it in your pocket you can avoid all the ordinary mistakes in speaking or writing.

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those highly polished surfaces that show finger marks so plainly. The Victrola, Piano, Dining Table, White Enamel, Hardwood Floors, any Varnished Surface. The more service it gives the more need for

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Simply dampen a piece of cheese cloth, wring out the excess water, add a little O-Cedar Polish to the cloth, then go over all the varnished surface. Finish with a dry cloth. All the dust and the imperceptible particles that injure varnish are removed without the semblance of the slightest scratch.

A perfectly smooth, clear, glossy surface is the result that improves with each cleaning.

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Channell Chemical Co.
CHICAGO TORONTO LONDON

relegation to him. He stept from the Premiership to the office of Minister of Justice.

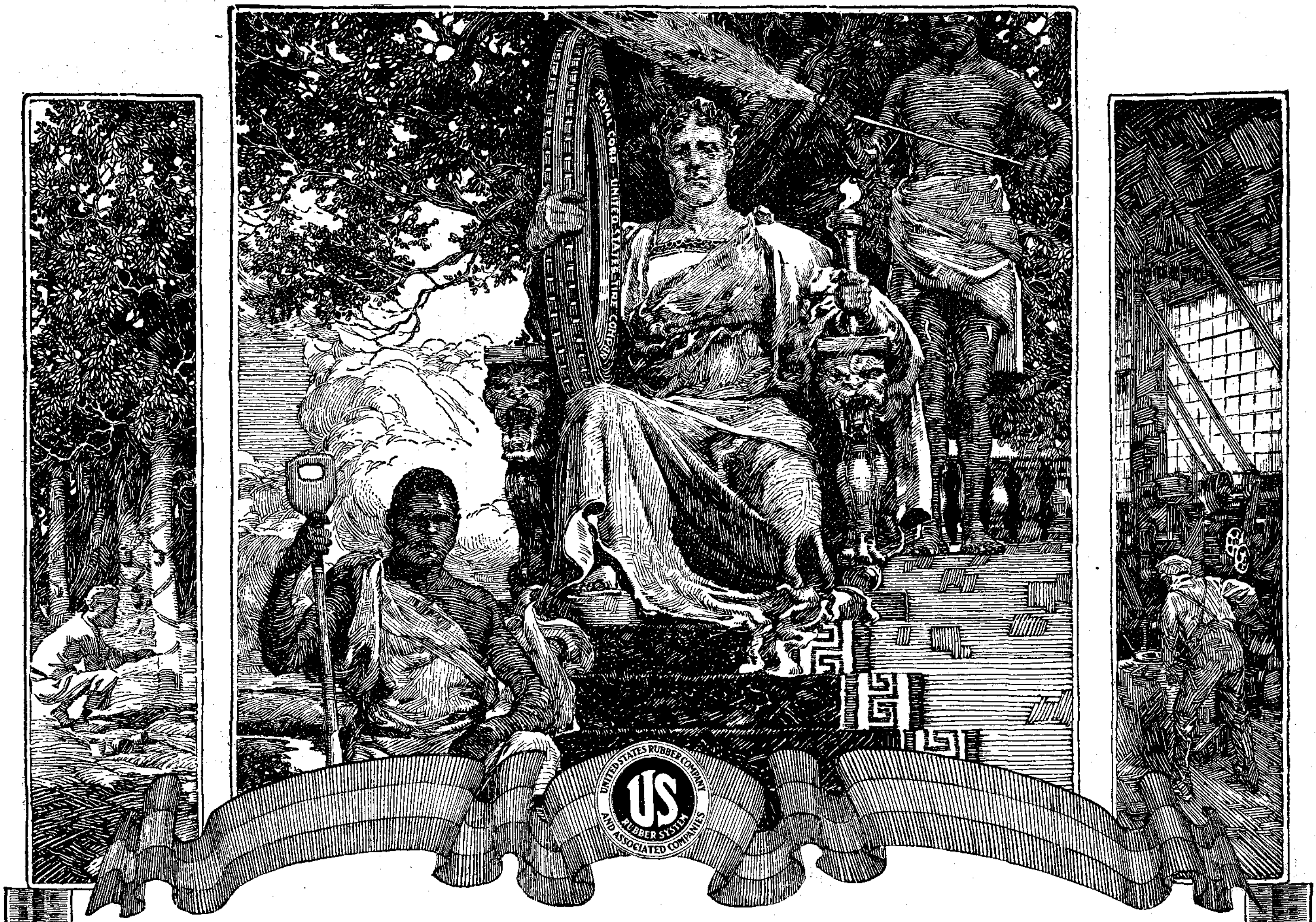
As one who knows how to mobilize labor, how to conserve the resources of the nation, he undoubtedly will leave an indelible stamp upon the conference in Washington.

The English member of the Commission, Mr. Arthur James Balfour, entered public life as private secretary to his uncle, Lord Salisbury, and during the last forty-three years he has been pretty constantly in politics. He has the reputation of being the most complex man in the English Government. He always seems to be bored and indolent, the English say, and yet no man has accomplished more. He is a cultured man who has written some standard works on philosophy, and his amusement, he admitted the other day, is to read five-cent detective stories. The character of Mr. Balfour is summed up by Sir Beerbohm Tree in the New York *Times:*

> Mr. Arthur Balfour is probably the most un-American thing in America; for this very reason he will appeal most strongly to the American people. Cosmopolitan in intellect, he is in person the embodiment of the old-fashioned English "gentleman." In politics he is trusted and liked by all parties, including the Irish. He has never "enfiefed" himself to popularity; having turned his back on Fame, he seems almost irked by her pursuit. A natural aristocrat of mind and heart, he is a socialist in courtesy. He has remained plain Mr. Balfour, and is so much the stronger with all sections of society. (It is a great thing to be able to afford not to be a Duke). He is gifted with a satiric humor, and lets slip his shafts of wit with a certain fatigued courtesy, himself scarce troubling to look whether he has hit his mark. If as a politician he has a fault, it is probably that he is too much of a philosopher to take seriously the "game" which the pushful worldling plays with a deadly earnest. But this great crisis will have been a stimulus to his imagination, startling the dreamy giant into an energy which the greatness of the hour demands. The need is of a man calm in crisis and unfussed in victory.

Balfour served a long apprenticeship in politics under Lord Salisbury and Disraeli, gradually advancing to the post of Secretary for Scotland. He did so excellently in this position that he was appointed Chief Secretary to Ireland, and it was in this office that he first achieved prominence. The New York *Sun* remarks of his career from this time on:

> News of the appointment convulsed the country. The rebellious Irish were expected to "play the cat and banjo" with the mild, the frail, the easily exhausted Balfour. All England looked forward to a Roman holiday with Balfour as the Christian martyr. The rebels in Erin began to bedevil the Government, they indulged in a series of riots. The Chief Secretary was appealed to.
>
> "Shoot if necessary," he telegraphed to the captain sent to put down the disorder. Thereby he came into the title of


ROYAL CORD UNITED STATES TIRE CO.
UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY
US
RUBBER SYSTEM
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

The Autocrat of Tires

He reigns with an iron hand—the supreme authority from which there is no appeal.

The people of our plantations, our factories, are slaves to his name.

Who is this autocrat?

He is an idea—his name is QUALITY.

* * * *

And because we are slaves to this autocratic authority of quality—super-quality—we have made ***United States Tires*** the embodiment of that idea.

Quality rules us—absolutely.

And the embodiment of super-quality in cord tires is the ***United States 'Royal Cord' Tire.***

Discriminating motorists are demanding the ***'Royal Cord' Tires*** on the cars they buy.

They know—either from their own experience or from their friends—that ***'Royal Cord'*** quality pays them better by giving them better service.

* * * *

You needn't hesitate about any one of the five ***United States Tires*** which are adapted to your needs of price or use.

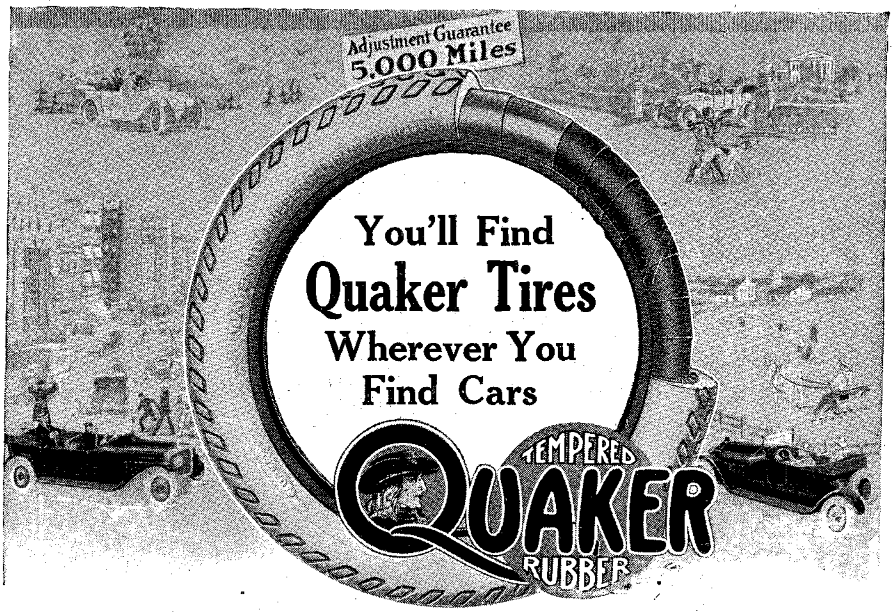
Each one of the five is offered you only on the basis of super-quality.

Super-Quality pays — from first to last.

The five types
'Nobby'
'Chain'
'Royal Cord'
'Usco'
'Plain'

United States Tires
Are Good Tires

A Tire for
Every Need
of Price
and Use



TRUE, you will not see Quakers on every car. But the machines equipped with Quaker Tires will be largely those of motorists who have owned cars for five or more years and have definite ideas about what to expect from tires.

The demand for Quaker Tires—that taxes our capacity—is from car owners with knowledge of many makes of tires, who as a matter of choice or necessity, bought ***one*** Quaker, then, in two-three-four order, equipped the other wheels with Quakers.

Whether you are enjoying your first car or are a "veteran", likely, you have had enough experience to know that it is not so much what the maker says about a tire as what the tire does on ***your*** car that counts.

The nearest Quaker dealer will tell you what these tires are doing on your kind of roads. Try ***one*** Quaker.

Quaker City Rubber Company

Philadelphia	Chicago	Pittsburgh	New York
Factory	182 W. Lake St.	211 Wood St.	53 Murray St.

There's *something* about it you'll like-

¼ Pound 5¢

Herbert
Tareyton
London
Smoking Mixture

Sample upon request.
Falk Tobacco Co, 56 West 45th St. New York.

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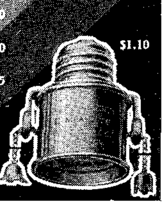
FIVE CHANGES OF LIGHT

The DIM-A-LITE turns on just the amount of light you want. A soft glow for the nursery; a little brighter for the hall; more or less as needed for bed room, sick room or bath.

DIM-A-LITE Attachment Fits any Socket and Lamp	$1.10
DIM-A-LITE Fixture Socket (Permanent Type)	1.50
DIM-A-LITE Portable With Cord and Plug	3.75



Ask any dealer, or by mail, postpaid.
Write for "Facts on Saving of Current."

WIRT COMPANY
5514 Lena St. Philad'a, Pa.

Bloody Balfour—this man, who belonged to "The Souls," a society of esthetes, who had written "A Defense of Philosophic Doubt," who seemed to gain his only enjoyment out of a round of golf. Bloody Balfour he remained for his five years' incumbency of the office.

It was half a decade that brought him into constant battle in Ireland, where he opposed the Home-Rulers, and in Parliament, where he had to contend with the Irish Nationalists. Gladstone early in his career had adopted him as a sort of protégé, but Balfour felt it essential to his duty to riddle his theories of Irish government. He did much that was constructive in Ireland, much that has lasted through all the pressure exerted since in behalf of the Emerald Isle.

When he dropt his duties in this important field he became First Lord of the Treasury. He took up for his uncle the work of the Foreign Office and he held the leadership of the House. When his uncle resigned as Premier in 1902 Balfour succeeded him. He came into power about the time King Edward was crowned and when the loose ends of the concluded South-African War had to be caught up.

For three years he held the Premiership. In his term he brought Russia and Japan into alliance with England after they had ended their war. He concluded the agreement with France in 1904. He saved his country from warfare, too, when the Russian squadron fired on the British fleet off the Dogger Bank.

To all intents and purposes, when he finished his term he was out of political life, but his party would not have it. He made a more successful retirement three years before the war, but he was called into the Coalition Cabinet as First Lord of the Admiralty. When this was dissolved he was believed to have brought his usefulness to an end, but, as has been told, Lloyd George needed him to strengthen his hand.

RAISING GRANDSON FOR A SOLDIER

MRS. C. L. LEROY, for twenty-five years of the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, is probably the real veteran newspaper woman of the country. A few months ago she celebrated her seventy-sixth anniversary; but if one loves one's work, she says, age doesn't matter at all, and Mrs. LeRoy likes to be a reporter. In her twenty-five years of service she has interviewed many remarkable people and secured many a beat, but she covered her most interesting story a few weeks ago. She was assigned to interview the privates at the Cincinnati recruiting-station, and when she arrived there she found she was to interview her grandson. Here is the story she wrote for *The Times-Star*, the only interview ever given by a United States private to his own grandmother.

Private Norman LeRoy, nineteen, of Company I, First Regiment, has been on duty for a week at the recruiting-office of his company in the Hotel Gibson Building. Private LeRoy is my grandson, whom I interviewed at his post Tuesday morning. In my long years of service as a member of *The Times-Star* staff I have covered many strange assignments, but to-day's—well—

Private LeRoy was surprized and, I think, a bit confused to see me. "Why, grandma," he said, "you here?"

Then he turned quickly—yes, and quite proudly—to Quartermaster-Sergeant Keilworth and other fellow soldiers who stood near by and introduced me as a newspaper reporter. "We must be very careful what we say to my grandmother," he cautioned. "She is very keen for news."

It is odd that until this morning I never noticed how tall Norman has grown. Perhaps it was his uniform. Perhaps, too, the bayonet, ammunition-belt, and the Springfield rifle which he carried added to his height. But, really, it is strange that Norman should be so tall, for he was not a strong baby. He would not like me to print this, I fear. It came over me, as I stood there, how I had been afraid, as was his mother, to leave the room a moment when our little boy had measles and whooping-cough. We feared he could not live until we returned.

And yet he guarded a railroad bridge for three nights last week, part of the time in the driving rain.

But to the interview. Five recruits were secured, Private LeRoy said, on the day that I saw him. They hope to gain many more, but at times, he said, they get a bit impatient. "We can not understand how young men, even those with no ties to hold them, can hang back so," he exclaimed.

And Quartermaster-Sergeant Keilworth, who has a wife and five children, one son enlisted, echoed the statement.

No ties, my grandson said. Alas, I know his mother's and his father's heart and I know my own. Perhaps this feeling showed in my face a moment. "But you are willing, you know," he said quickly.

Others were standing about—I knew that they would hear my reply.

I am glad I could make my voice clear and strong.

"Yes, yes," I said. "Willing and very proud."

Most of the boys, like Norman, were active in athletics. My grandson—I am really afraid to say this, he may never forgive me—won six medals and was track captain of the Woodward High School running team. It's no time at all since he got the first, yet he was still in short trousers.

Well, that's past. It is Private Norman LeRoy, of Company I, now, until the war is finished. A musical device placed in the offices was playing old war-tunes—"Tenting To-night" and "No, You'll Not Forget Me, Mother."

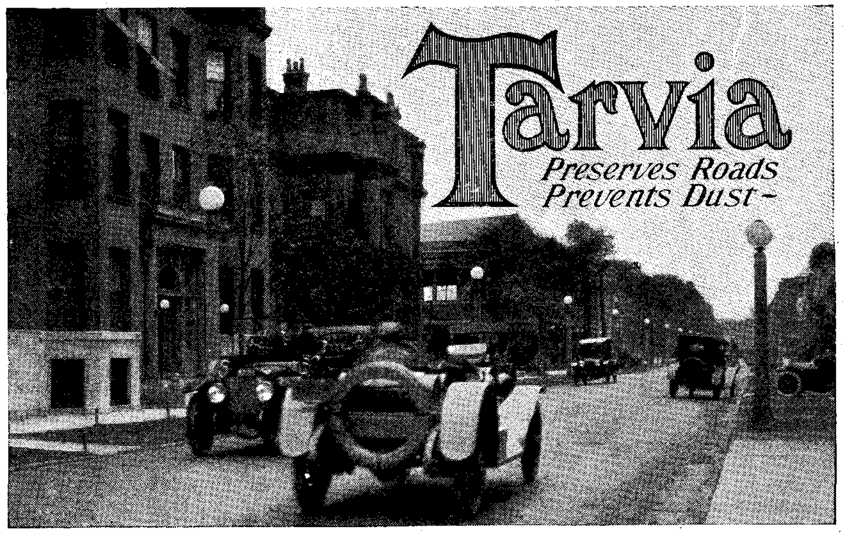
How long ago since we sang those songs! How very long ago since Norman's grandfather and I took refuge in the stone chimney of our Kentucky farmhouse and heard the bullets fired by Morgan's men spatter against the outside wall.

"And so you really want to go? You expect to be called into action soon?" I hope my voice was strong as I put the last question of my interview. His was but the short answer, "Yes."

As I left the recruiting-offices the reveille call rang out. They were starting for the noonday patriotic meeting to inspire volunteering.

"Help us all you can, will you?" my grandson asked.

I have. All I could.



Lincoln Parkway, Lincoln Park System, Chicago, Ill.
Treated with "Tarvia-A" in 1915

Why You Should Be Interested in Good Roads—

Do you know that a motor car, which weighs only 1500 lbs., is actually "heavier on the road" than a wagon loaded with a ton of coal?

The motor car is "*heavier* and *harder*" on the road because its rear wheels, carrying the traction power, relentlessly scrape and grind the road-surface. And there are 3,000,000 automobiles in operation in the United States to-day, and more coming every year.

Unless your road is properly built these wheels will scatter your road and your taxes to the wind in the form of dust, because a dusty road means a disintegrating road.

Modern traffic demands something better than ordinary macadam. It demands a road that will withstand motor traffic; a road of easy traction; a road that is waterproof; and, in addition, it demands all this at a fair price of construction and a low cost of upkeep.

The question is, What road will answer that description?

The answer is, a Tarvia road.

You may think this a broad statement, but remember it is backed up by the experience of *thousands of towns* all over this country and Canada where Tarvia has been successfully used.

Ask any road commissioner or engineer about Tarvia roads and he will tell you of their efficiency and economy.

Or ask our service department regarding the matter, and you will be supplied with information and illustrated booklets that will tell you what Tarvia roads have done for other communities and give you facts and figures for presentation to your own town and road authorities.

Taxpayers should interest themselves in this problem because it affects the pleasure, comfort and investments of every one of them.

Booklets free upon request.

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Build that new home of yours the same way. Have it warm in winter and cool in summer—line the walls, partitions and floors with the greatest of all thermal-insulators—

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32-Page Book FREE
Tells just what Linofelt is—what it does and how any workman can apply it. Prospective home-builders should not fail to read it.

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Dept. 11, Union Fibre Building Winona, Minn.
World's Largest Exclusive Makers of Thermal Insulation

Happiness Here Below depends so largely on one's point of view that *it pays to cultivate optimism*. Read Walter DeVoe's "LITTLE STUDIES IN SELF-HEALING." $1.10 postpaid from **FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY**, New York.

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is the only material, except steel or wood panels, that can satisfactorily withstand this severe test. It is now used on several steamships in preference to steel and wood.

There's *proof* of the strength, durability, moisture-proofness, decorative adaptability, non-warping and non-shrinking qualities of Compo-Board—the modern wall-lining.

The *reason* is its wood-core construction. How important it is, then, that you look for and *get* the *wood-core* wall board when you ask for Compo-Board.

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FOR HOMES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS and for the corresponding FURNITURE, is desired by the well-informed not only because of its historic excellence as a cabinet-wood and its inborn trait of "staying put," but also because, by reason of centuries of respectful familiarity, there is an inbred accuracy in handling OAK among those who work in woods. They know how to get the best results without experiment.

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know the whys and hows of OAK. Ask them any sort of questions. Please address R. 1415 14 Main St., Memphis, Tenn.

JOHN G. JOHNSON, LAWYER

TWO Presidents asked him to sit upon the Supreme Court Bench, another invited him to be Attorney-General. The elder Morgan took no important business step without consulting him. For seventeen years no great case has been argued before the Supreme Court in which he did not appear, and in the past three decades approximately four hundred million dollars have been invested in corporate interests on his recommendation, while it was customary for brokers to buy bonds "subject to Johnson's opinion as to their legality." It is a proverb among financiers and lawyers that his opinion was tantamount to a judicial decision—and yet, when he died a few days ago, he was almost unknown save to the elect of law, finance, and art.

Johnson was unknown because he chose to be, because it pleased his rugged character to remain in obscurity. At the time he was acclaimed as "the greatest lawyer in the English-speaking world" his biography in "Who's Who" was as follows:

"Johnson, John G., corporation lawyer."

And the story goes that Johnson had not supplied even this meager information, for he never gave out statements or interviews. He said that he was too busy, and the fact that other people did speak for publication interested him not at all. Johnson always did things in his own way. In business hours he was a great lawyer, for recreation he collected art, and both what he did and his way of doing it were original. His art collection is considered in another department. Johnson was a self-made man, remarks the New York *Times:*

> His father was a blacksmith in Chestnut Hill, beyond the old suburb of Germantown, and his mother was a milliner. The little John Johnson used to deliver hats from his mother's shop in the days before he went to high school. But as soon as he was graduated from the city schools, in 1858, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, he began to study law. He entered the office of Benjamin and Murray Rush in Philadelphia as a scrivener when he was sixteen, and later worked with Power, Wallace & Judson, a firm of attorneys, and succeeded to their practise. He was admitted to the bar in 1863, but it was in the early days when he was copying out papers that he made the discovery and the decision upon which the most of his success rests.
>
> He found out that very few lawyers really knew corporation law. And he made up his mind that he would learn it. He did. Before he was thirty-five John G. Johnson's "the law says" had become what it has been ever since—the authoritative statement from which there is no appeal. He knew corporation law as no lawyer in America has ever known it. Juries have occasionally decided against him, but no attorney has ever worsted him on a point of law.
>
> Garfield and Cleveland each invited

"No, Don't Use Paint Here use STONE-TEX"

For **concrete, stucco, brick, stone** or **masonry walls** of any kind, STONE-TEX is admittedly the right coating. It is prepared specifically for use on such surfaces, and produces an **attractive, soft-colored, even finish** which wears better than paint, looks better, and will not chip, flake or peel off.

All masonry walls are more or less porous. During storms and damp seasons, they soak in moisture, making the building damp and unsanitary. The moisture also mixes with dust from the streets, producing unsightly streaks and stains.

But in Stone-Textured walls, the pores are filled with a hard, flint-like cement coating and all hair cracks are sealed. The building is dry at all times. The coating, being moisture-proof, retains its beauty for years, at the same time giving adequate protection against the elements.

Ordinary paints could not give such results. Being intended for wood, they offer little resistance to moisture, when used on masonry. So they soon flake and peel off, and the walls again must be coated. Don't use paint on masonry walls. Use Stone-Tex if only for economy.

STONE-TEX gives a beautiful flat finish—most desirable for concrete, stucco, brick, etc. Equally suitable for new or old walls and furnished in a variety of pleasing tones. Protects the building against disintegration and lengthens its life. Applied with a brush.

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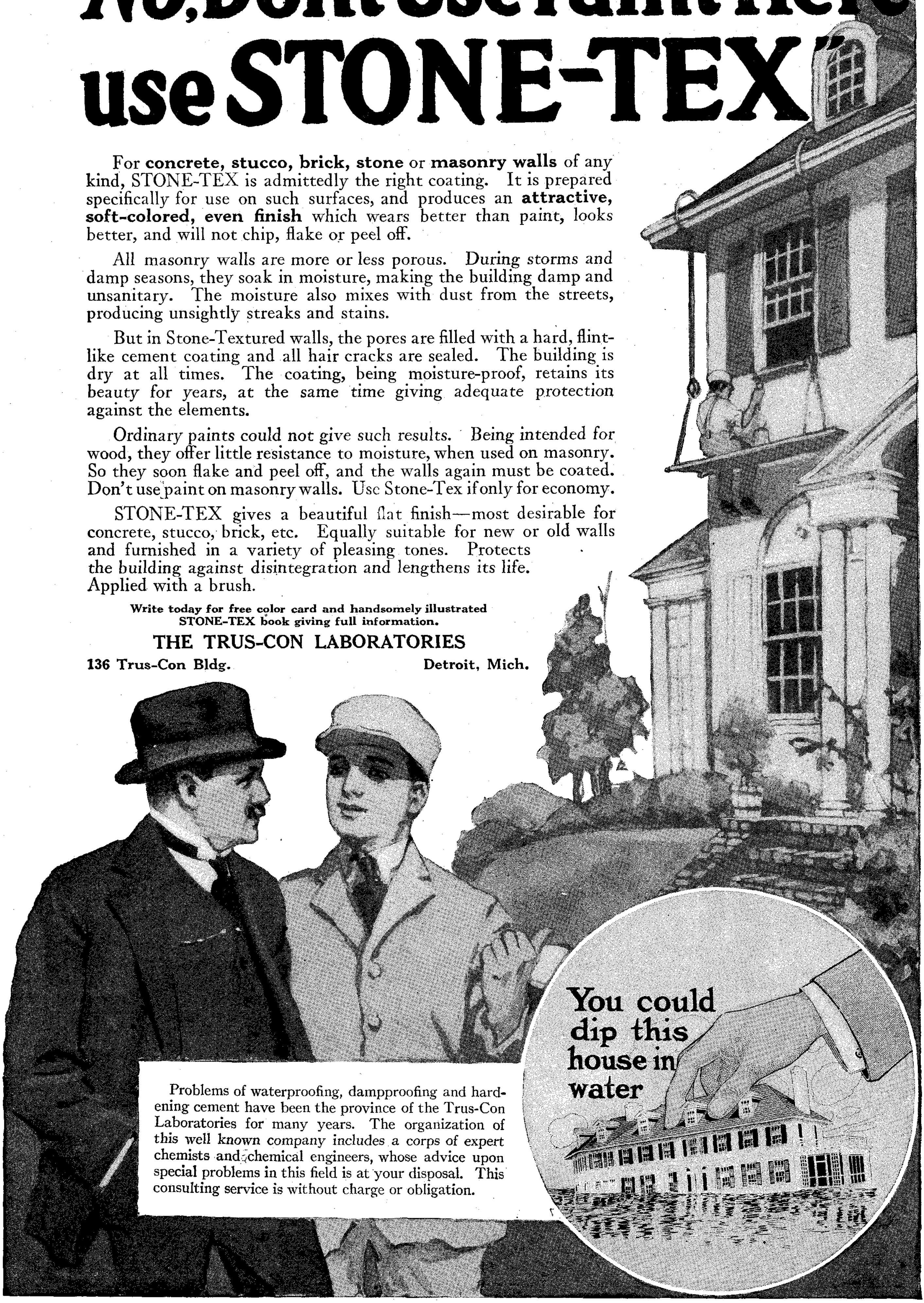
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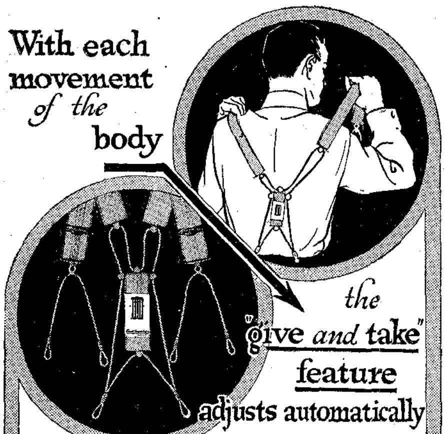
him to the Supreme Court Bench, and McKinley prest the Attorney-Generalship upon him. He declined the offices, because he did not think it would be fair to the big interests, especially estates that had depended on him for advice for years, to desert them.

When, under Cleveland, he was asked to succeed Judge Bradley in the Supreme Court, his income from his law practise was something like $100,000 a year. He made more money from lawyers' consultations alone than almost any other lawyer in Philadelphia from his entire practise.

Johnson's utter indifference to accepted standards was brought out strikingly in his fees. There was no way of telling beforehand what his charge was to be, and other lawyers accused him of setting down as his price the first figure which came into his head, whether it was high or low. Usually it was low, says *The Times*. Altho Johnson's reputation would have justified almost any charge whatever (frequently his fee was over one hundred thousand dollars for a single case), his customary fees were no greater than those of a struggling young attorney. If he became rich through the law, it was rather by arguing many cases than exacting enormous prices. He would frequently appear in five important suits in a morning. *The Times* records:

> When he defended the Sugar Trust before the United States Supreme Court—this is one of the lawyers' stories of his incorrigibility—he was the greatest of a group of expensive counsel so retained, and his bill might have been almost anything he chose to make it. What he did choose to make it was just three thousand dollars. He sent it to New York, and the other lawyers gasped. They not only gasped; they pointedly objected. How could they, they argued sensibly, present their own entirely rational bills when John G. Johnson chose to act like that! It was suggested that Mr. Johnson reconsider his bill. Mr. Johnson, of course, did nothing of the sort. He had named, it was explained, the precise amount that he thought his services were worth! The story goes that he asked Havemeyer for one of his fine paintings in lieu of a fee, and was much displeased when the "sugar king" insisted upon paying him $100,000 instead!
>
> After these reports of low charges there is something positively comforting in the report that his fees from the Standard Oil and the Northern Securities cases were the largest known in this country, and that the Northern Securities defense, which was said to be the finest argument ever heard before the Supreme Court, brought him also $100,000.
>
> In the assurance that he "only spent fifteen minutes on that case," he meant exactly what he said. He told Mr. Morgan a few years ago that he had mastered one of the financier's intricate cases in twenty minutes and defended it in fifteen—this in explanation for one of his low fees. He could walk into the court-room without looking at a case, investigate it, having got the papers to hand, while his opponent was being "eloquent"—John G. Johnson was never "eloquent" himself—get up and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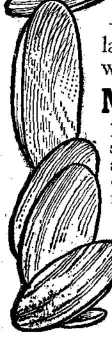
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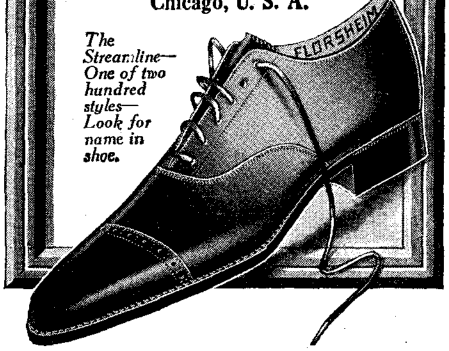
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speak for a quarter of an hour, and walk out of the room with his case won. He has many times been known to argue five cases in a single morning. Lawyers who asked him on one day for an opinion received his statement by the next morning's earliest mail. His mind worked like lightning, and never, his colleagues say, did John G. Johnson forget anything whatsoever.

He was a big man, with broad shoulders, a large head, a shaggy white mustache, and a quick stride that carried him into court in a hurry and out of it before most of his hearers realized that this very speedy person was not going to talk any more. And he carried out the impression of general bigness in the way he presented a case. He hung on to his argument, and to what "the law says," like a bulldog. He sometimes clenched his fists and he sometimes pounded on the table, and he had a funny habit—his only mannerism—of twiddling his eyeglasses, swinging them back and forth and winding the cord around his fingers as he talked.

One thing Johnson did forget. He forgot that he was a great man. He did not stand upon his dignity as much as his chief clerk, and he had no greater respect for his own ability as a lawyer than the law students in his office had for theirs. Indeed, unless they were most unusual students, he had a more modest opinion of his own omniscience. He was enough of a man to enjoy childish things. *The Times* relates the following anecdotes:

> They tell a pretty little story in Philadelphia of Johnson as a young student, in the days when he was mastering corporation law. He was in Benjamin Rush's office when two of Mr. Rush's little nephews came in one day to see their uncle. The older man was busy, and young Johnson set himself to entertain the children. From some unguessed corner of his own he brought out a toy theater, with a curtain, and scenes, and actors that moved on wires. And with the theater he played "Hamlet" for the children nearly all afternoon, pulling the puppets about the stage and reciting long pages from the play the while.
>
> Every morning before nine Mr. Johnson walked from his big house on South Broad Street to his office, in the Land Title Building, and, having lunched on a sandwich or a bowl of soup at one of the quick-lunch restaurants that Mr. Belasco likes to show us, every evening at six or after he walked home again. Walking was his only exercise, and sometimes he found the quick-lunch room not quick enough and walked while he lunched. The sight of John G. Johnson striding along Broad Street munching a sandwich was not infrequent in Philadelphia. And often of an evening he carried huge books, and an old-fashioned green bag full of papers, as companions at home for half the night.

His court-room method was one of straightforward legal argument and fact, altho his keen sense of humor could not always be suppressed. Upon one occasion, *The Times* affirms,

> Johnson's opponent based his argument upon the opinions contained in

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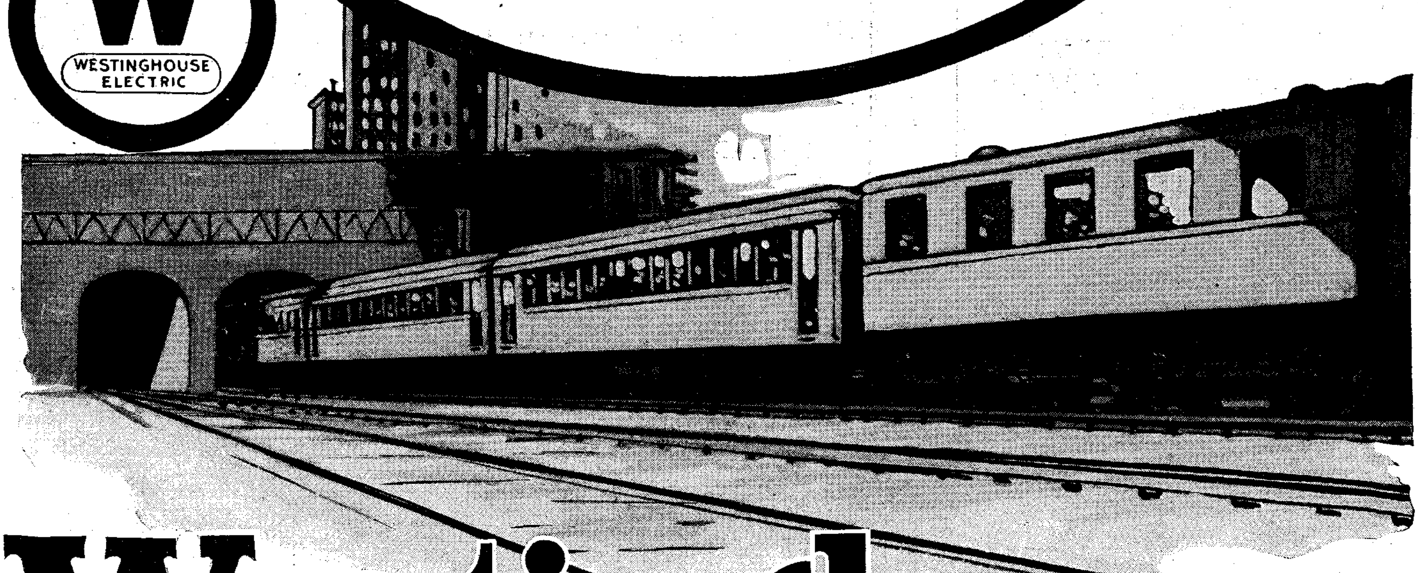

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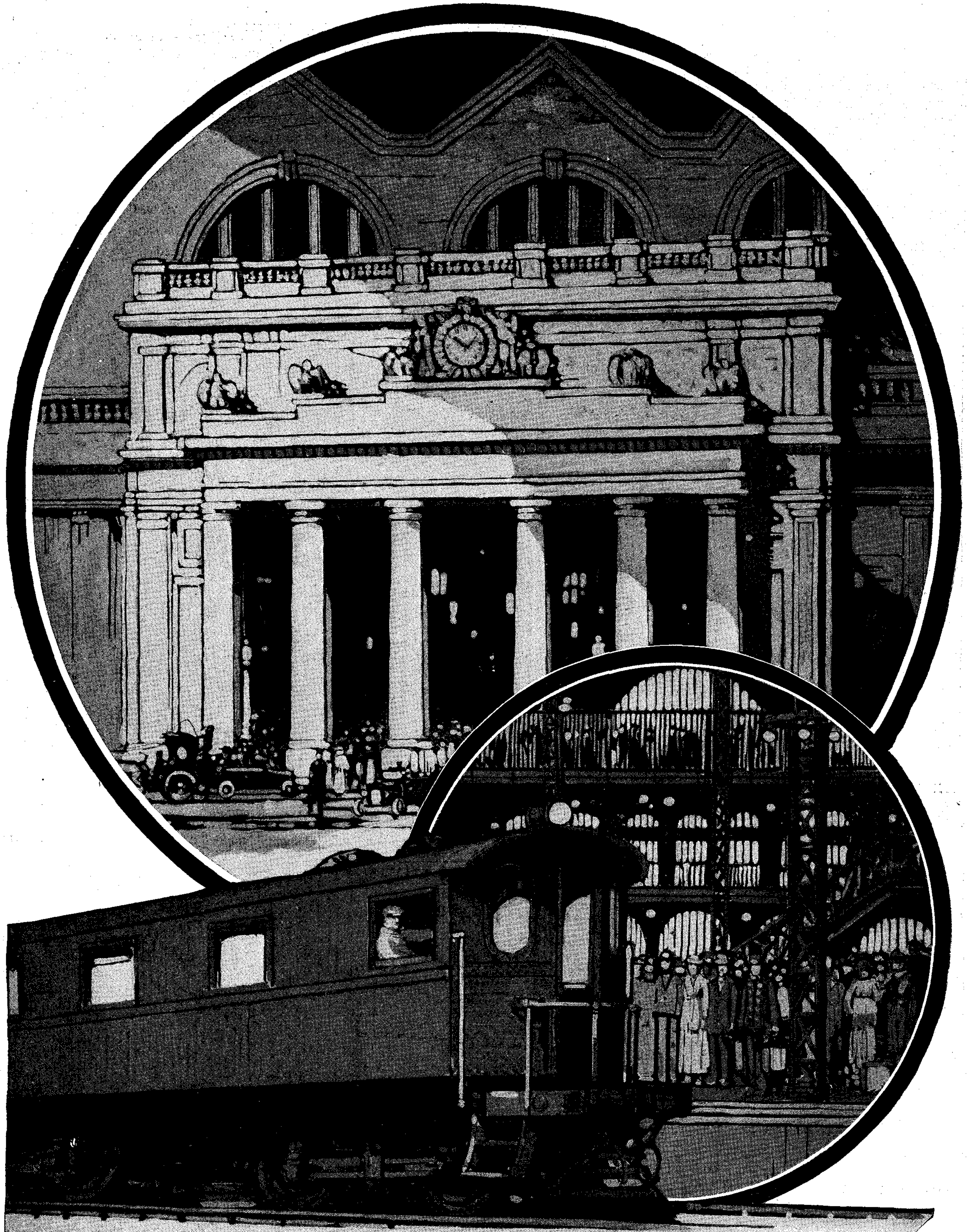

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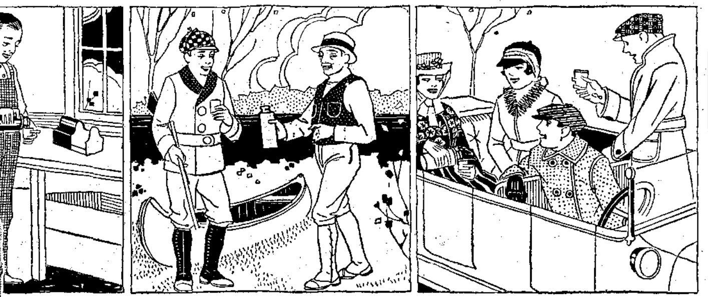

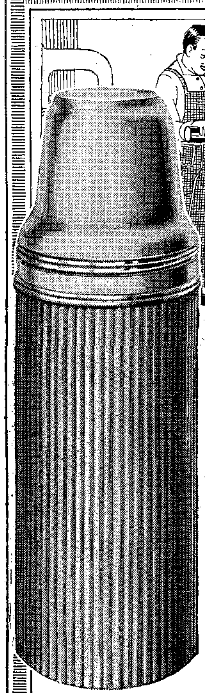

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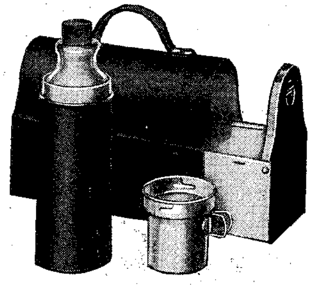

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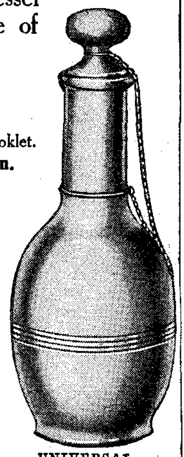

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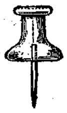

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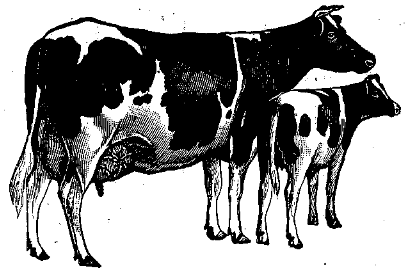

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Gilbert Bacon's "Digest of English Law," which he quoted exhaustively on the subject. When Johnson's turn came to speak, he cited American decisions and precedents, and then turned to the Court with a plain question:

"Surely," he said, "you are not going to prefer a little bit of English bacon to the whole American hog?"

McGRAW COLLECTS

YES, it is a good deal of money. John McGraw, the manager of the New York Giants, signed a contract recently calling for forty thousand dollars a year for five years and a share in the club's profits besides. Forty thousand is enough to support a baker's dozen of college professors, a raft of ministers, and half the struggling artists in America, but, then, one must remember that baseball wouldn't be quite the same if McGraw wasn't fighting with the Giants. The games at the Polo Grounds would lose spice if Mac did not dive from the dugout to hold blistering colloquy with the umpire and, usually, to finish his speech outside the fence. Furthermore, as the New York *American* points out, he stands at the top of his profession.

McGraw went to New York in the fall of 1902 to take charge of a tail-end team. He had no chance to better the position of the club that year, but in 1903 he finished second.

In 1904 he won the National League pennant, but did not play for the world's championship. In 1905 he won the pennant and the series with the Athletics for the world's title.

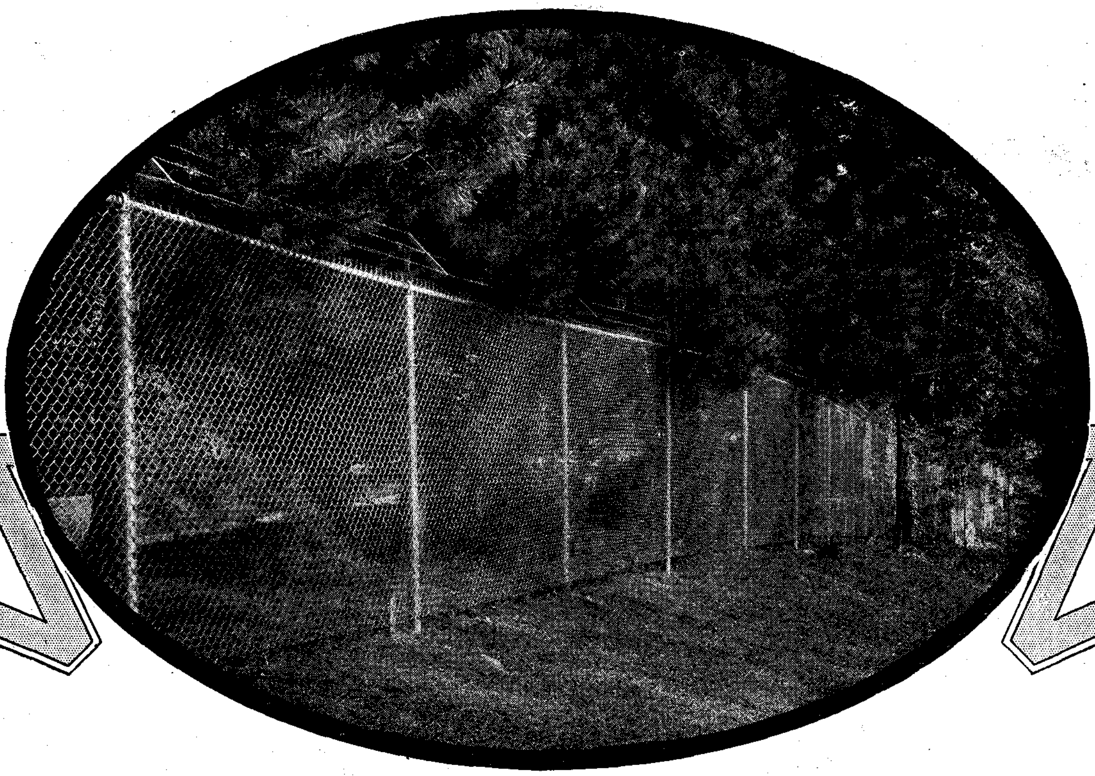
In 1906 his supposedly invincible club was shot to pieces by accident, and he had to rebuild. In 1911, 1912, and 1913, he won the National League pennant with the team that has only comparatively recently been dismantled and dispersed, but he was beaten each year in the world's series.

Again he had to rebuild, and he starts the present season with the club that hung up a new major-league baseball record last year with twenty-six straight victories. It was last season, too, but not with the same club, that McGraw hung up the record of seventeen straight victories away from home, which is in itself a new mark for baseball.

He is one of the few managers who have won five pennants. In 1908 he finished in a tie with Chicago, on account of the memorable Merkle incident, but lost the play-off game.

McGraw was forty-four years old on April 7. He entered the big league about 1893 with the famous Baltimore Orioles and was a great player in his day. For many a year he was the storm-petrel of the big leagues, but the past few years have seen a vast change in his temperament.

He is not the fire-eater of old. He has grown gray and tolerant—or at least more tolerant. He has been working the past five years under a contract which called for $30,000 a year. Before that he got around $18,000 a year. At the expiration of his new contract he will probably have served longer as manager of one club than any other man ever in the game.



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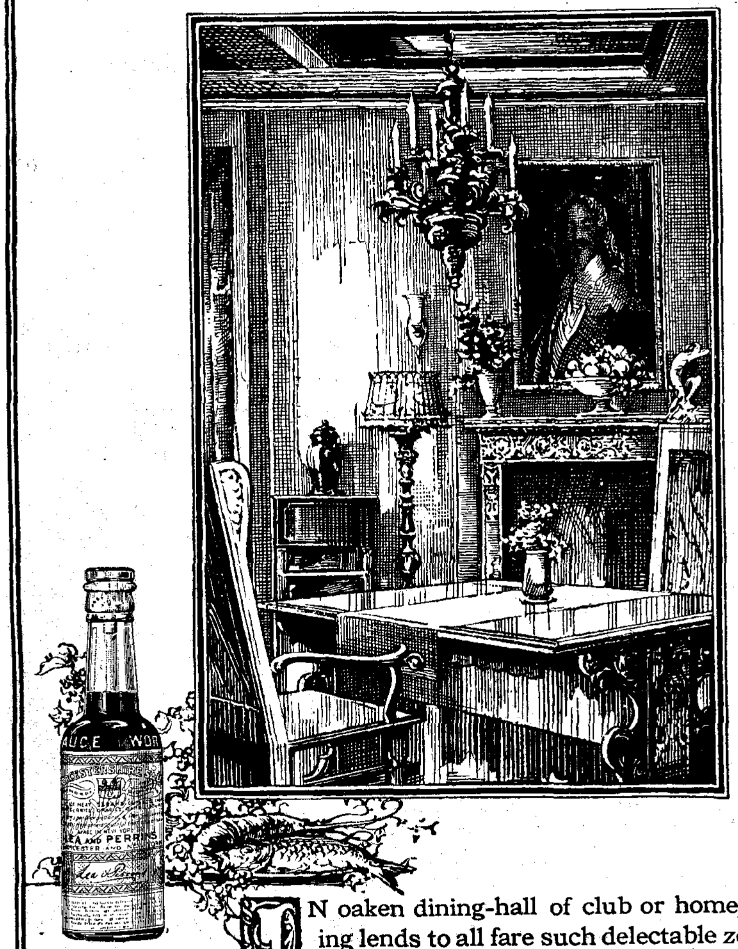
ADMIRAL MAYO'S POLICING TASK

BETWEEN Newfoundland and the Panama Canal is flung a line of American war-ships engaged in one of the hardest tasks which has ever confronted a navy. It is their duty to protect the Eastern coast of the United States and Canada, and the ships which ply along it, from damage by submarines. They are guarding against a genuine danger. One *U*-boat missed a shot with a torpedo at the destroyer *Smith*, and when firing with heavy guns was heard off Cape Cod recently the news that Admiral Mayo was engaged in a brush with Fritz ran over the country like wild-fire. For Admiral Mayo is in command of our first line of defense, the Atlantic Fleet, and altho the rumors of a fight off Cape Cod proved to be only rumors, it is reasonably certain that Admiral Mayo will go into action before long.

And who is Mayo? The layman knows little about the man who controls the destinies of America's most advanced fighting force, for, with the sole exception of the Tampico incident, Admiral Mayo's record is technical—that is to say, colorless to men who are not versed in naval affairs. But seamen appreciate the self-effacing, decisive services which are treated in the New York *Sun:*

> Associates of Mayo say that he was an efficient member of the Navy from the time he was graduated from Annapolis in 1876. The Admiral began his naval career at the age of sixteen, when he appeared as a candidate for Annapolis on the appointment of Worthington Curtis Smith, a Representative from Vermont. Four years later he took the post of passed midshipman on one of the old combination steam-and-sail vessels, the *Tennessee*, and within two years had received his ensign's stripe. His inclination for scientific work, which has since been responsible for his very thorough knowledge of the man-of-war as a fighting-machine, led him into such departments as the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the United States Naval Observatory, and the naval branch of the Hydrographic Office at Port Townsend, Washington.
>
> Two circumstances have operated to cloud the public's opinion of Admiral Mayo. One is his aversion to publicity. He always has kept aloof from controversy and never has gone about, as some naval officials have, with the beating of drums and the sounding of trumpets. He has appeared to prefer to keep out of the public eye. Having heard of him so infrequently, until lately, the public has come to think that he could not at the most be above the average of naval commanders.
>
> Then, too, fate has been rather miserly in giving him opportunities to demonstrate his fitness for command. When the chance came at Tampico in April, 1914, he promptly embraced it and the people next day were asking, "Who is this man Mayo, who dared, without consulting the Navy Department or any of his superiors, to demand a salute from the Huerta Government because some of the American sailors were subjected to the indignity of arrest?"
>
> Promotions are not rapid in the American



IN oaken dining-hall of club or home, nothing lends to all fare such delectable zest and snappy piquancy of flavor as that appetizing old-time relish—Lea & Perrins Sauce. ¶ For steaks, chops, curries, game, poultry, fish, roast meats, egg and cheese dishes. ¶ A wonderful aid in gravies, sauces, soups, salads

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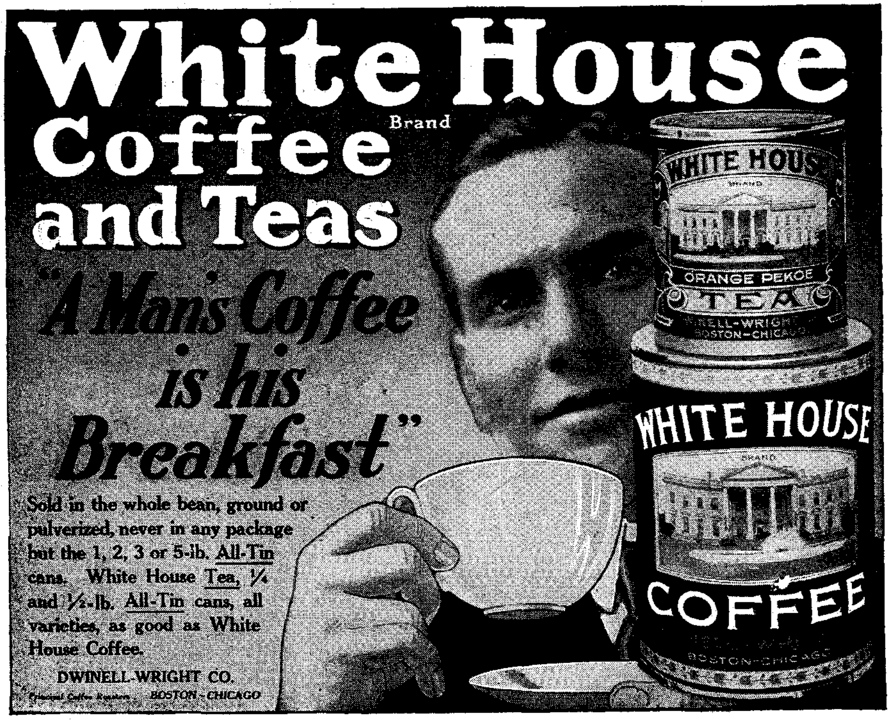

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Navy, but the Spanish War found Mayo a lieutenant, a Navy rank corresponding with the rank of captain in the Army. But he was given no especial opportunity to distinguish himself in this war and he remained unknown to fame. He was taken from the U. S. S. *Bennington* after the war had been in progress a few months and given a position in the Bureau of Equipment, where he served with great advantage to the Government, but without attracting public notice.

After the war was over he was assigned to the battle-ship *Wisconsin* with the rank of lieutenant-commander. When he reached his captaincy he was made commander of the armored cruiser *California*, then the flag-ship of the Pacific Fleet.

While Mayo was commandant at the Mare Island Navy-Yard in San Francisco, Secretary Daniels called him to Washington for a conference on yard construction, and was so imprest by his knowledge of this branch of the business that he kept the Admiral in Washington as aide for personnel. In 1913 he won his promotion to rear-admiral, but he did not like shore duty, and after six weeks in the War College at Newport, R. I., he was transferred again, this time to the fourth division of the Atlantic Fleet, then in Mexican waters. His services during the Mexican troubles made him an admiral. According to the *Sun:*

> An incident not generally known went toward confirming the confidence that Secretary Daniels held in the Rear-Admiral. In the course of the Mexican trouble, Admiral Mayo served notice on the battling Federals and Constitutionalists at Tampico that he had created a neutral zone ashore and that he would be very much pleased indeed if they would go elsewhere to shoot each other up. Within the zone was much valuable property belonging to Americans and British citizens, and through the action of Admiral Mayo—for his directions were heeded by the fighting factions—the property was saved from destruction.
>
> Mayo's forceful qualities have won him respect throughout the Navy; also his qualities of fairness and justice.
>
> "I don't believe Admiral Mayo ever did an unfair thing in his life," said one Navy officer who served with Mayo on the *Arkansas*. "He had a sense of absolute justice and all his men knew they could get that from him.
>
> "He is not idolized as some commanders have been. His personality probably is too reserved for that. His attitude toward others might be regarded as actually cold unless one was acquainted with the genuine cordiality that is hidden beneath an almost taciturn exterior."
>
> It is a remark in Navy circles that Mayo never gets "rattled." The coolness of the atmosphere with which he surrounds himself he always takes with him. Circumstances distracting to others find him with the same imperturbable mental poise that marks him at all other times.
>
> In spite of his apparent coldness, those who have served with him say that he has more than the ordinary consideration for his inferiors in rank. It is an almost irresistible impulse when a ship meets a difficult situation in navigation for an officer of Admiral Mayo's rank to take the

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The *Albany Times-Union* says of it: "He gives a history of hay-fever: a study of its periodicity, symptoms and diagnosis; accepted causes, and preventive measures; suggestions as to diet and exercise; and not only his own treatment, but the methods employed by other physicians which have afforded certain degrees of relief. He has read thousands of papers and books on the subject, and has prepared a very lengthy bibliography."

The *Philadelphia Press* says: "Dr. Hollopeter has had remarkable success with a simple treatment of hay-fever for the last twenty-five years, and has given relief to many patients in his private practice."

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charge of the ship out of the hands of his subordinate temporarily, but it is said that Mayo spares the feelings of those under him and keeps his hands off the running of the ship entirely, altho, of course, he has the authority.

The Admiral is a strict disciplinarian, but he enforces his law with such a just hand that it bears lightly on those who must obey. He is neither big nor little physically. His once sandy hair is thinning in the upper stretches. He has eyes of deep blue and his mouth is firm, the jaw firm, set, and determined. His nose is prominent, and his manner of speaking is always deliberate and positive to a degree that sometimes creates on persons unacquainted with him the impression that he is more or less hard and puritanical, when as a matter of fact he is one of the biggest hearted men in the Navy. The Admiral is a few months over sixty-one.

It is well that the commander of the Atlantic Fleet is level-headed, for the protection of the Eastern coast of North America against raiders and submarines is a rather large job of policing. The patrol was difficult enough in the Civil War when the Navy had more ships, when the blockade-runner couldn't duck under water like a submarine, and when the coast to be guarded was scarcely half as long. Indeed, as a matter of patrolling, pure and simple, it is harder to protect the United States than the British Isles, as the *Sun's* figures show:

From Easport, Me., down to the tip of Florida and around the littoral of the Gulf of Mexico to the mouth of the Rio Grande our coast-line covers a distance of 3,175 miles. Compare this with the sea-board of the British Isles, for the protection of which the greatest fighting-fleet in the world is required. The coast-line of England is 900 nautical miles; that of Wales, 300; that of Ireland, 1,200; and Scotland, with its jagged contour, has 1,100 nautical miles, the total being 3,500. But this does not explain the true strategic situation. The very disposition of Ireland in relation to England and Scotland creates the Irish Sea, which is so nearly land-locked that the actual exposed coast to hostile attack from the sea is probably not more than 2,700 nautical miles.

The comparison of coast-lines does not tell the whole story, because the shores of the British Isles are concentrated, as it were, and no point to be defended may properly be termed remote from centers of supply vital to the permanent defenses instituted by the British military authorities. Therefore, Great Britain's fleet has for its support land-batteries, etc., that give it wide freedom of action in patrolling the Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea, the English Channel, and the immediate approaches to the Irish Sea. On the other hand, just look at the map of our Atlantic and Gulf seaboards.

From the easternmost point of Maine to Key West there is a straightaway stretch of 2,435 nautical miles, and within these limits we know from the peace-time maneuvers of our fleet that there are many points at which an aggressive and a determined foe might seek shelter and establish an advance base from which to operate either inland or for ravaging the contiguous coast for hundreds of miles north

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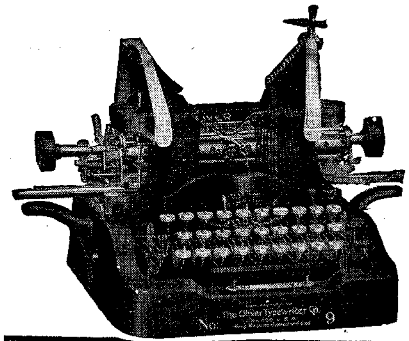

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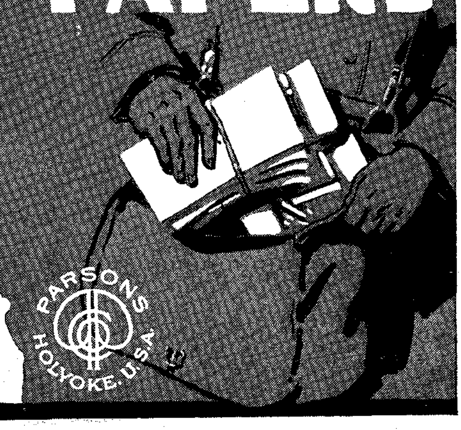

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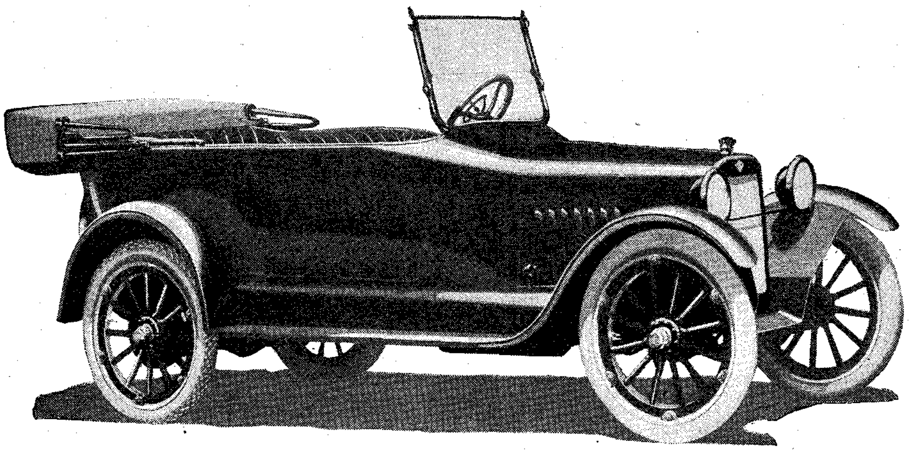

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and south or east and west, as the case might be.

Again, on the Gulf coast, from Key West to Mexico, the littoral runs a length of 740 nautical miles, and within this limit there is absolutely not a single naval station capable of effecting any substantial repairs to the ships of our fighting-fleet should they be in trouble. Indeed, this is generally the situation from Charleston south.

In their home waters the British fighting-ships have many naval bases to which they can quickly turn in case of need and know that their every want will be promptly met. This is not so here, and Admiral Mayo's war-time problem is made all the harder by the location of our ship-yards and our naval stations, and especially the fewness and the widely scattered disposition of the latter.

Under these circumstances his task of defense is going to call for the utmost skill on his part. His will be the double responsibility of guarding our seaboard and at the same time doing everything to conserve the battle-craft at his command.

To make this clearer to the layman a little more of geography will be helpful. If we take the water-route distances between our navy-yards from Portsmouth, N. H., down to New Orleans, the following figures prove decidely illuminating:

Bases	*Nautical Miles*
Portsmouth, N. H., to Boston	62
Boston, Mass., to New York via Vineyard Sound	306
Boston to New York via Nantucket	378
New York, N. Y., to Philadelphia	235
Philadelphia, Pa., to Norfolk	260
Norfolk, Va., to Charleston	426
Charleston, S. C., to Key West	588
Key West, Fla., to New Orleans via Southwest Pass	613
Key West to Pensacola	463
Pensacola, Fla., to New Orleans	228

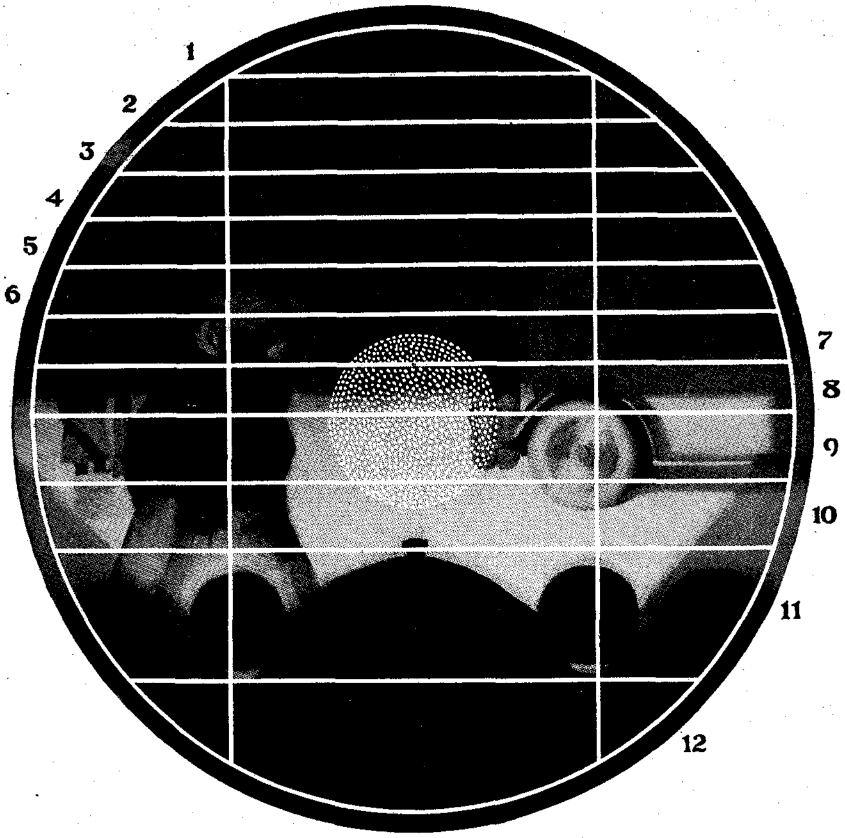
And now for the kindred circumstances under which the great British fleet in its home waters has to operate:

Naval Base	*Nautical Miles*
Rosyth to Sheerness	397
Sheerness to Chatham (mouth of Thames)	11
Chatham to Portsmouth	176
Portsmouth to Devonport	150
Devonport to Pembroke	189
Pembroke to Haulbowline	131

These statistics show that in addition to several large private ship-yards, England has six naval bases capable of making any required repairs along a coast of 1,054 nautical miles, and that the bases are placed so that no matter where a ship may meet with accident, it will be within 90 miles of assistance. As a result several of Britain's most valuable armored craft have been saved after being shot to pieces in the various battles with the Germans up and down the North Sea. Badly as they were hit, they were able to steam 90 miles to a port where everything was ready and waiting to patch them up and restore them to serviceable condition quickly.

The United States is not so fortunate. In a total of 2,568 nautical miles we have eight naval stations, five of which are capable of lending substantial aid to the battle-ship squadron. The other three can make only minor repairs.

The ships with which Admiral Mayo must accomplish his patrol and the beat



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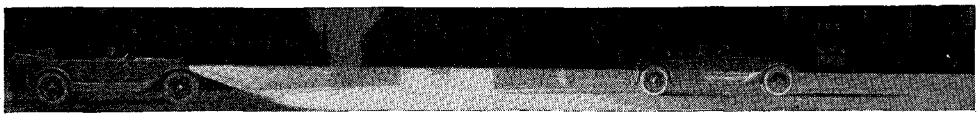

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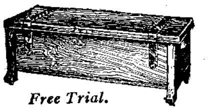

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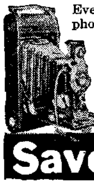
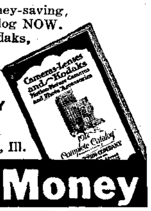

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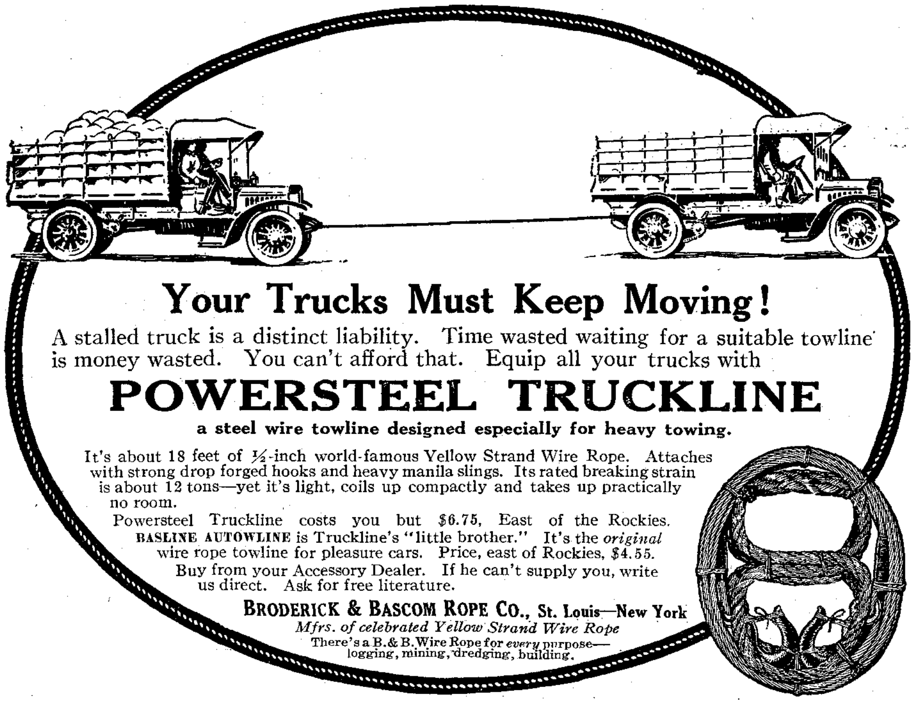

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they must police are enumerated in *The Sun* as follows:

The recent conference between the commanders of the British and French naval forces in the Western Atlantic and our naval authorities in Washington will probably lead to the United States Navy taking over the entire task of patrolling the Western Atlantic. This means that Admiral Mayo's ships will have to cover an area reaching southward from the Grand Banks of Newfoundland down through the West Indies and the Caribbean to the eastern entrance of the Panama Canal. To do this with any reasonable chance of success will demand ceaseless vigilance on the part of every one of the ships in the Atlantic Fleet, not only of those heretofore numbered in the active squadrons, but of the fighting-craft of the reserve force on our Eastern coast.

The second line, or inner defense, of the Atlantic seaboard will be relegated mainly to the reserve force, the principal ships of which are the *Alabama*, *Georgia*, *Illinois*, *Kansas*, *Kearsarge*, *Kentucky*, *Louisiana*, *Maine*, *Minnesota*, *Missouri*, *Nebraska*, *New Hampshire*, *New Jersey*, *North Dakota*, *Ohio*, *Rhode Island*, *Vermont*, *Virginia*, and *Wisconsin*, all battle-ships, and the armored cruiser *North Carolina*, the protected cruiser *Chicago*, and the two scout cruisers *Birmingham* and *Chester*.

There are, besides, sixteen coast torpedo-vessels, destroyers of displacements that would not permit them to serve with the battle-fleet far at sea and yet of sufficient military value to do patrol duty close to the coast. In addition to these there are probably fifteen torpedo-boats that might be mustered into active service and answer admirably for the policing of the entrances to certain of our rivers, bays, and harbors.

Admiral Mayo's offensive reliance, and this offensive will of necessity be largely of a defensive nature, depends upon a force of thirteen dreadnoughts, one pre-dreadnought, and two armored cruisers. These are his flag-ship, the *Pennsylvania*, the *Connecticut*, *Michigan*, *South Carolina*, *New York*, *Delaware*, *Texas*, *Arkansas*, *Florida*, *Utah*, *Wyoming*, *Nevada*, *Arizona*, and *Oklahoma*, all battle-ships, and the armored cruisers *Montana* and *Seattle*.

To cooperate with these he has the two scout cruisers *Birmingham* and *Chester*, which may be withdrawn from the inner line, and fifty seagoing destroyers. This array of speedy scouting craft is not such as present-day conditions prescribe, so far as numbers are concerned, but happily for us the torpedo-vessels are of a superior type.

Our seagoing destroyers, the only boats of the sort capable of keeping with the main battle-fleet, are all of displacements considerably greater than kindred craft abroad. Because of their sturdiness and their seagoing speed they are to be depended upon to hold their own in the broad Atlantic under any weather conditions.

Not only that, but their oil-burning equipments have no superiors, and the young commanders of these vessels are fully qualified to make the most of them. We have heard a good deal about the smoke-screen since the first of the North-Sea battles, but the general public here is unaware of the fact that it was with our oil-burners and by our naval strategists that this method of obscuring the movements of squadrons was devised.

The commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet takes over his war-time work knowing that he can depend upon these destroyers to do the very most of which such craft are capable, and to that extent efficiency helps to make up what we lack in numbers. The same, too, can be said in behalf of our array of dreadnoughts, and from the stoke-hold to the spotting-top the men are fully qualified and equally determined to give of the best that is in them.

Admiral Mayo knows, as the public does not, just what his men behind the guns are equal to, and in passing it should be a satisfaction to all of us to take it for granted that the Navy's target records are quite the equal of those of any rival service.

PLEASING THE CHINESE MUSICAL SOUL

NOW and then a Western composer feels it his duty to produce something different, so he composes an exotic-sounding melody which he labels, "Chinese Lullaby" or something equally Oriental. It is a strange tune to listen to, but it is no more Chinese than it is Eskimo, according to a writer in the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, who tells in a lightsome way what his recent impressions of the music of the Flowery Kingdom have taught him. Chinese music is entirely unlike our music, yet it is a well-regulated, systematic art, built up through centuries and always written and performed according to rule. The only difference is that the rules are the same now as they were a thousand years ago, and like everything else in China, the tendency is to keep to the good old days rather than attempt any untried and radical reforms. Says the writer:

Not everybody has been so fortunate as to be a guest at a Chinese social function of real importance, but many persons who have strolled through Chinatown have heard echoes of the music which accompanies them.

The air usually goes something like this:

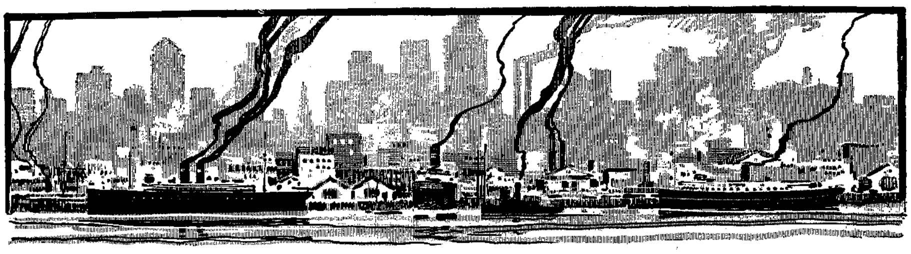
Dee-e, d-a-da-da-da-da-da-da, doc, tok, tok, tok,
Ai-ai-ai-ai-ai!
Zim!
D-a-a-a-a-a-a-a, de-e-e-e-e-e-e-e.
Bong, bong, bong, bong.
Zowie!

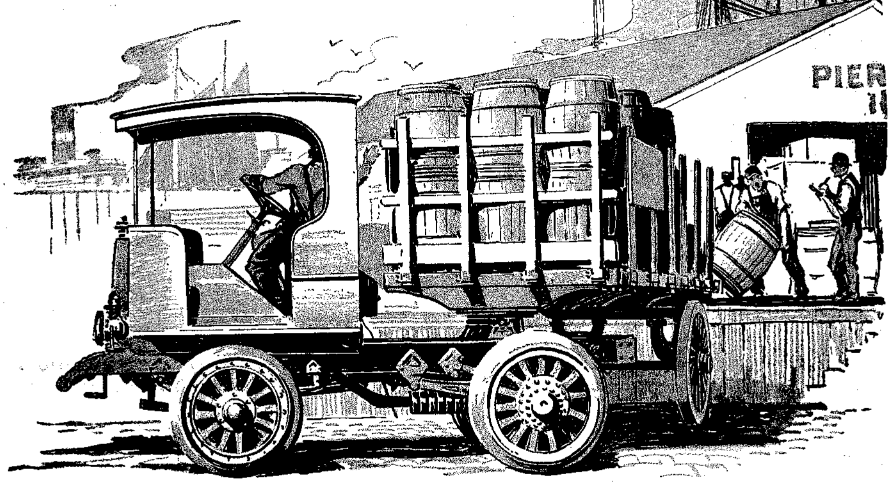
When one hears strains of that sort in Seattle one is very likely listening to an orchestra led, or at least managed, by Eng Tung. On all occasions of state, weddings, funerals, christenings, and the entertainment of high dignitaries Eng Tung is responsible for the musicians, who, "concealed behind a bank of potted palms and flowers, rendered various numbers during the evening," as the write-ups have it.

Eng Tung is the local Chinese music trust.

When he is not busy playing Eng Tung devotes his time to waiting on the table at the Nanking café, where people congregate to eat Chinese chop-suey, the dish said to have been invented in Chicago.

The Chinese leader is a master of the *yute kum*, the *woo kum*, the *wong siu*, the *sam yin*, the *sak ban*, the *dee da*, the *kwoo*, the *gong-gong*, the *cha-cha*, the *dai-low*, the *diu bute*, the *pang-pang*, and various





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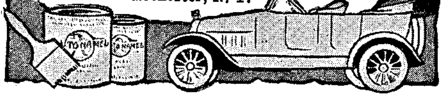

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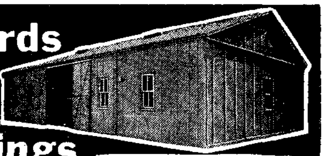

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other Chinese musical instruments too numerous to mention.

A really good Chinese orchestra should have at least thirteen pieces, five men being needed to play the trap-drums, or what corresponds to the trap-drums. Despite the fact that the uneducated believe Chinese music quite without sense, there is both rime and reason to it, and the Chinese musician must be more skilful, or luckier at least, than the European musician if he wants to live to a ripe old age.

The reason for this need of skill is very simple. Chinese music is not written. The words of some of the favorite songs have been preserved, but the music has been handed down from father to son for generations that go far, far back, before the days of the troubadours.

When the music is played it is played according to the memory of the musician and his ideas of interpretation. The field for interpretation is far wider than in European music. A musician varies the performance as his best judgment dictates and strings, reeds, or brass may break in at almost any time.

To do things like that and escape with life calls for a skilled musician.

The Chinese performers are a survival of the wandering minstrels, and it must be remembered that there was Chinese music long before white-whiskered old hangers-on twanged the harp in baronial halls, even before the pastoral piper hit the pipe.

And to-day, the day of victrolas and pianolas, the Chinese musician is the same wandering minstrel, so far as methods are concerned, as he was when Confucius was a boy.

Eng Tung takes his work seriously, as befits a good musician, tho he does not appear to have the temperament that is supposed to go with rare musical ability.

He was born in Seattle and then went to China to study music. He studied for ten years and returned in 1909.

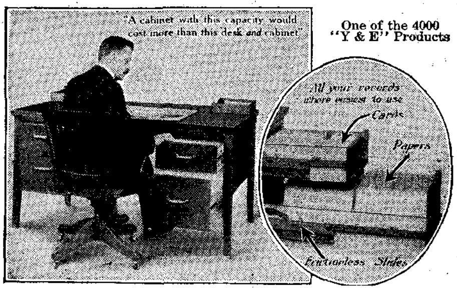
His repertoire numbers all of China's classics, including those perennial favorites *Soo Chin Fa* ("The Chinese Water-Lily"), and *Mour Don* ("The Peony"), his own favorite song.

All the musicians, says this far-Western savant, have their favorite instruments, and to Eng Tung by far the most charming is the *woo kum*, sometimes known as the "moon instrument" or the "moon piano." Eng Tung plays them all, but he finds the greatest satisfaction and artistic joy in strumming this lunar device. The account says of it, in description:

The *woo kum* is a sort of banjo with a stunted neck, looking very much like the full moon it was named after.

The Chinese orchestra is led by the *dee da*, a brass cornet with a flat note that sounds like its name. This and the *wong siu*, a flute, carry the air. The *woo kum* and its brother, the *yute kum*, add their banjo accompaniment on the after beat, very much like ragtime, and the *e-in*, a violin with a sound-box made of a section of hollow bamboo, a very long neck, three strings, and a generous supply of rosin, embroiders upon the theme with a voice like that of the rat-tailed file upon brass.

True musicians are alike the world over, no matter what their nativity. So Eng Tung, as a waiter, brings the pots of tea and the plates of rice-cakes to many a joy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party, hiding his temperament under a white apron, but ever he is humming beneath his breath a strain of *Soo Chin Fa* or *Mour Don.*

The moment business slackens at the Nanking, Eng Tung retires behind the screen and the voice of the *e-in* or *woo kum* is heard in celestial music.

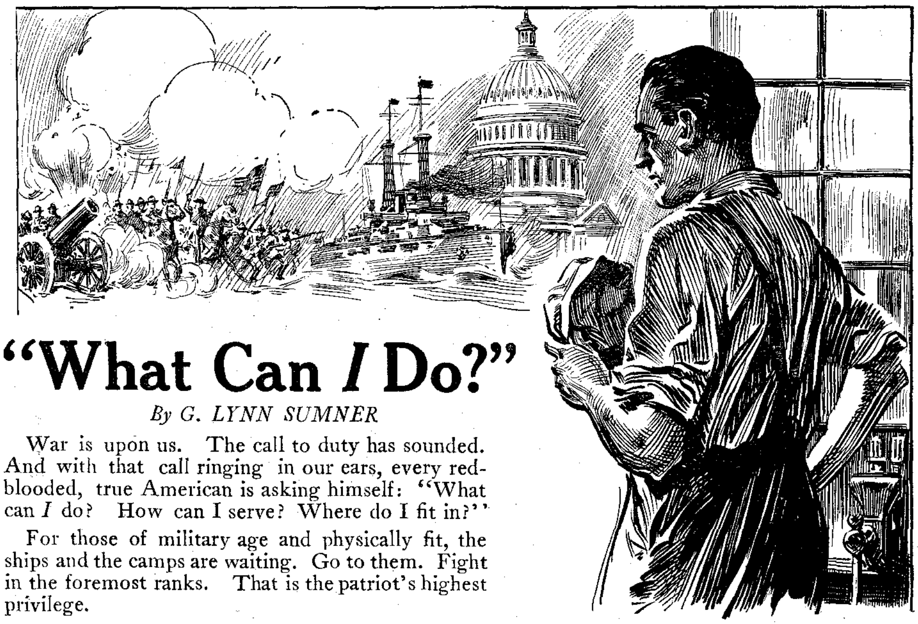
Then unthinking guests laugh raucously.

Thus did the uncouth and hairy hinds cackle, no doubt, when first they heard Pan blowing upon his pipes by the reedy river-bank.

WHEN THE CITY SLEEPS

ALL during the night, under the cover of darkness, when the so-called "good" citizens are asleep, a feverish activity is in progress in every large city. Certain kinds of work must be done before morning breaks, and consequently there are always a host of night-folk who rarely see the sun, unless they happen to rise very early in the afternoon after a long day's sleep. How the night passes in a city is detailed in a charming way by a writer in the Kansas City *Star*, describing just what passes after the street-lamps are lighted and the more old-fashioned ones are already well tied in their nightcaps. The author remarks that when normal people go to bed at ten or half-past, they somehow imagine that all the world goes to bed with them, and that the night is really the best time to sleep since nothing really happens until after the subsequent sunrise. But when late home-comers pass through the streets, they will find all sorts of phases of life hitherto unknown to them—activities in progress of which they had not dreamed. The author paints a vivid little picture of night in the Missouri city, observing:

> From the little park one can look down upon a vast, misty flat full of moving lights, vibrant with a life only partly visible.
>
> Plumes and columns of luminous smoke rise from the velvet obscurity and abrupt flares of fire add color to the dark.
>
> One might imagine himself peering into the crater of a smoldering volcano except for one thing—a flare of arc-light has picked out the front of a couple of old buildings that stand illuminated, of the dimensions of toy-houses in the wide panorama, and make it plain this is part of a city.
>
> Whistler could have painted such a rich, lovely nocturne as this and made it forever immortal, yet it is nothing but a city's freight-yards, where the tracks are crowded, tie touching tie, across the flats, and the rails never rest from the slow-moving caravans that roll east and west, north and south.
>
> Here life never ceases. Commerce is always stirring and the Nation's wealth of foods and goods is trundled in and out to satisfy the needs of men thousands of miles apart.
>
> At night this place has a strange, romantic charm. It is like seeing all the world spread out and watching the machinery of its daily life.
>
> The public market has a curiously hushed air as it sleeps. The wagons,



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By G. LYNN SUMNER

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For those of military age and physically fit, the ships and the camps are waiting. Go to them. Fight in the foremost ranks. That is the patriot's highest privilege.

But there are millions upon millions of others among us—eager but too young, stout-hearted but just too old, unable for one or many reasons to take our places in the field or on the seas. What can *we* do?

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"Our country needs ten million to twenty million skilled workers at home," says United States Commissioner Frederick C. Howe, "to make effective any army it puts into the field."

"What can I do?"

Fight, if you may, in the foremost ranks of our khaki-clad hosts. But if that privilege be denied you, you can still serve just as effectively, just as patriotically, just as honorably, in that great army of skilled workers behind the fighting lines, without which the front ranks would be helpless.

But this duty you owe to yourself and to your country—to *prepare yourself* to serve in that army where you can serve with greatest usefulness. Our country is calling for the co-operation of industrial establishments of every kind. Employers in turn are combing their ranks for men who know, men who can take charge of important work. And this means that all over America men who have trained themselves with the help of the International Correspondence Schools are stepping into positions that bring honor to themselves and a real opportunity to serve their country.

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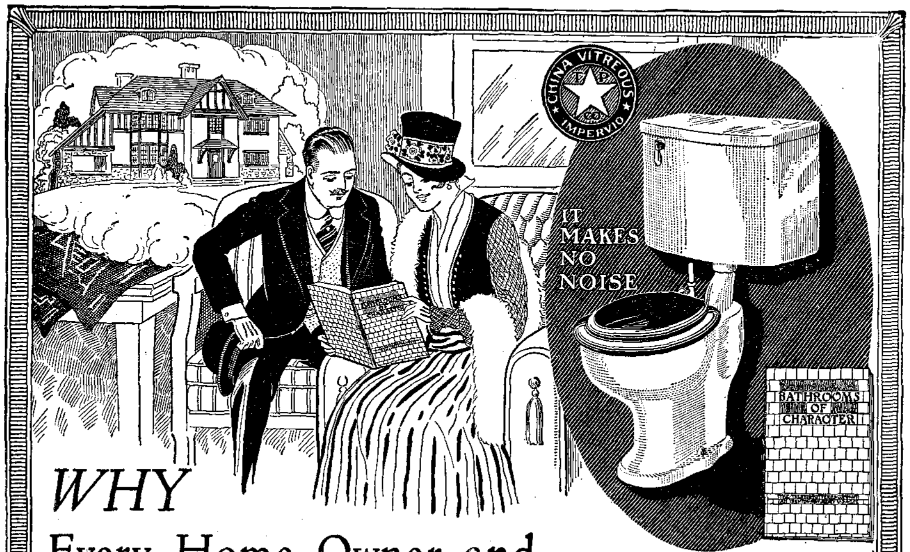

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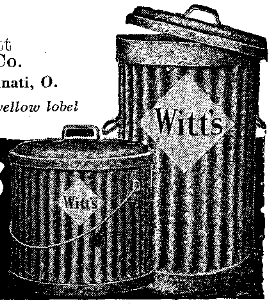

WITT'S CAN & PAIL

loaded with watermelons and garden-truck, stand in long rows, their shafts tilted upward, rising like a forest of masts in a yacht-harbor.

The big brick shed is almost empty of life. It looks gray and mysterious. A couple of watchmen, sleeping side by side on cots, toss and mutter as they dream.

There is a persistent thumping, jingling refrain of ragtime from an all-night coffee-room in the next square. There is nothing awake in the place except the music-box, and it grinds away steadily fox-trots, one-steps, hesitations, and marches, while the cook and the solitary waiter, sitting on a couple of stools, doze between customers. It is still too early for the truck-raisers and teamsters, who will want hot coffee after their chilly early-morning drive, and too late for hungry wanderers.

This wholesale district sleeps with the peace of a country graveyard. The cluster-lights have flickered out and only an occasional arc makes a hole in the general gloom. Long lines of old-fashioned store-fronts, sketched in gray against the flat gray tone of night, make a picture of dreariness beyond belief. The wanderer can look down long vistas of these dreary streets and the effect of the continuous repetition of vertical lines, windows, and columns, and the cold, dreary, flat grayness of it all is peculiarly depressing.

It is strange, too, to walk through the menacing shadows of such streets, devoid of any sign of life, and suddenly hear a rooster crow from behind a grilled basement window. The crow is immediately taken up in some other warehouse across the street, and then from one still farther distant, until the whole illusion vanishes before a cheery barnyard chorus.

Poor, silly sun-worshipers, packed tightly into crates and hidden in dark cellars, waiting their martyrdom, lift up their voices in the morning hymn as cheerfully as if they actually saw the sun rising over the sweet-smelling country.

At a bleary corner of the street stands the lunch-room where the midnight loiterer may get his lonely coffee and soggy pie; the saturnine individual behind the counter is always ready to attend to the wants of any who may drop in. There is just a little glow of light from the lunch-room window, which pierces the gloom and haze and signals a comfort of sorry cheer to the wanderer. The picture of this imitation of an inn where there is never "no room" continues:

> One solitary feeder sits at the long horse-shoe counter, a forlorn wanderer, who bends close to his plate and shovels down food with mechanical industry. He eats to keep alive until the next time Fortune throws a dime in his way, that he may eat again.
>
> It is more cheerful at the Owl lunch-wagon, where the patrolman on the beat has just roused Al, the proprietor, from dreams of the Fatherland, and is now absorbing a sandwich and coffee, joshing Al heavily between mouthfuls.
>
> It is more cheerful still in a Grand Avenue chop-suey "joint," where the tables are inlaid with abalone-shell, and there is a profusion of gilded carving. There are a number of noisy parties, shrill girls and women, and red-faced young men, whose noise passes for wit when drinks are plentiful. A piano and violin

Rigid Honesty

of construction is at the root of Scripps-Booth performance. The thing you will learn to admire most, is its stubborn devotion to duty. No matter how small the detail, its makers have not dared to compromise with conscience.

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is not afraid of hardships. It thrives on them. It has the reserve strength to meet any ordeal. Observers admire it most for its beauty—owners for its dogged endurance. Reliability is a dominant Scripps-Booth characteristic.

See the new Scripps-Booth roadster, now in the hands of the dealers. Its power has been increased by a larger motor; its luxury by a roomier body; its smartness by the latest idea in tops; its convenience by placing a vacuum gasoline tank in the rear.

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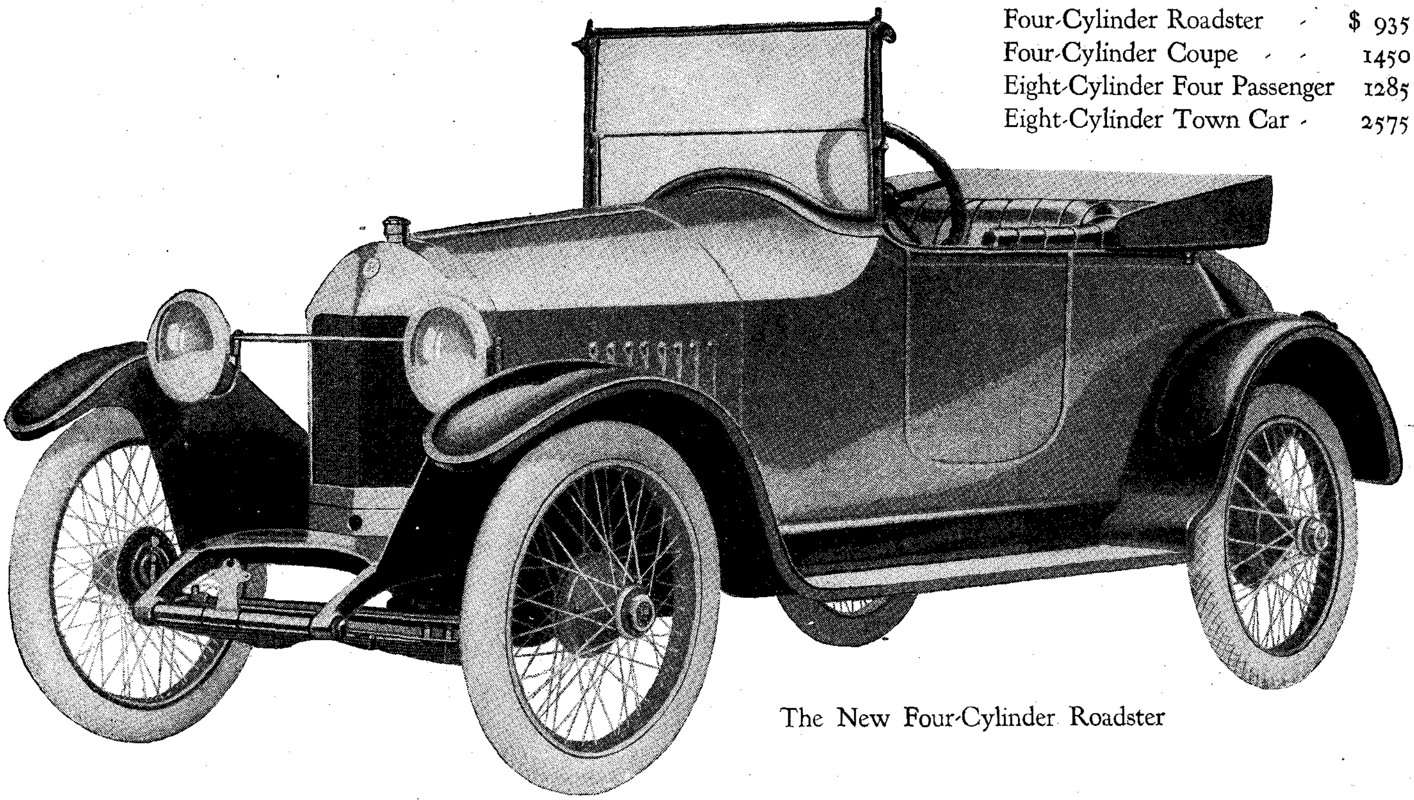
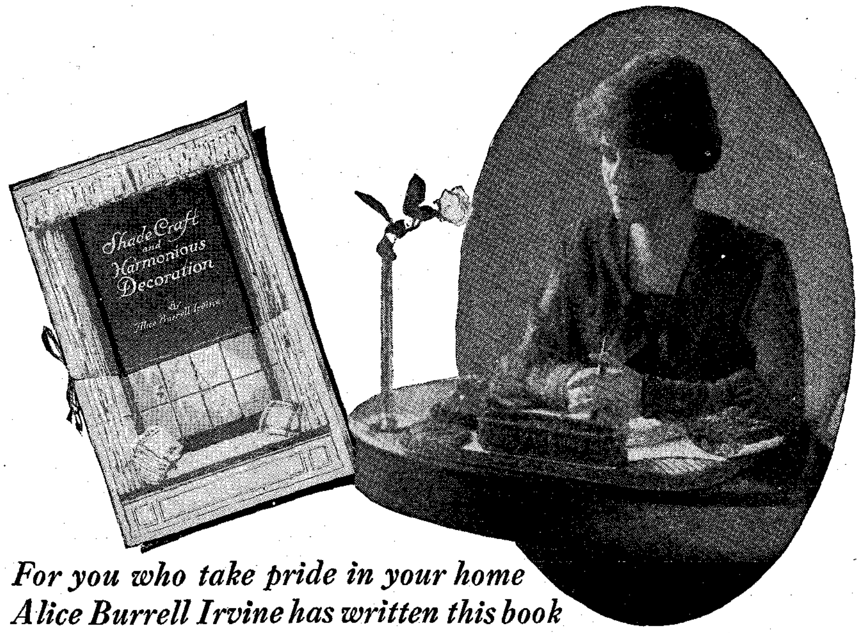
Detroit, Mich.

Four-Cylinder Roadster	$ 935
Four-Cylinder Coupe	1450
Eight-Cylinder Four Passenger	1285
Eight-Cylinder Town Car	2575



The New Four-Cylinder Roadster



For you who take pride in your home
Alice Burrell Irvine has written this book

SEND for "Shade Craft and Harmonious Decoration." Compare your home with the beautiful interiors described in this book. See how—by the right color schemes—proper groupings—harmonious arrangement and appropriate furniture, rugs, pictures—you can make your home more attractive.

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Your windows are the essential part of your decorative plan. You want shades made of fine muslin, heavy, flexible, opaque, closely woven—of a color to harmonize with your furnishings and of a quality that will look crisp and fresh from the outside. You want shades that will not fade, crack, tear, wrinkle or ravel at the sides. You want shades that hang straight and smooth—beautiful, durable, fine-textured cloth shades on rollers that really roll. And this is what you get when you ask for

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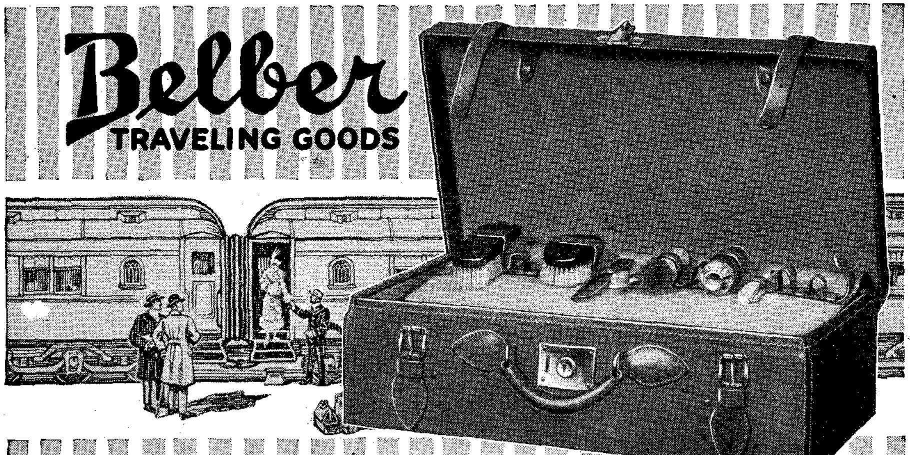

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Send for the beautiful book, "Outwearing Travel."
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add still further to the enchantment of this scene, and this is night-life at its gayest.

There are streets that sleep sullenly, waking sometimes to nightmare activity.

Block upon block they stretch, dreary store-fronts with the architectural ugliness of the '70s, battered rookeries that lean forward in their senility, terraced cottages, and detached houses that show, here and there, a thin line of light between shutters or under blinds.

There are many black doorways and entrance-halls, doorways that advertise "beds" at starvation rates, but the dubious welcome of their shadowy portals would make a cautious man prefer the publicity of a bench in the park.

The night-wanderer can walk for blocks through the obscurity of these streets and see never a soul, then, rounding a dark corner, almost walk upon two or three silent men, waiting in the gloom. If the wanderer be city-bred, he will avoid these groups with studious pains, and, if he is lucky, they avoid him. One might suppose that the few living who walk these dead streets would be drawn together for mutual companionship, but distrust is a stronger emotion than loneliness.

It is heartening to exchange a "good-morning" with the policeman as one passes by an arc-lighted corner.

But there are, to be sure, streets where there is no sleep, only a doze. At long intervals the trolley-cars shoot through them like rockets, with a roar and a crash as of splitting mountains. Motor-cars speed recklessly along them, spilling out fragments of bacchanals in the wake; folk are just returning from late parties, and the straight, long business streets are the ideal ones for "making good time." But there are good times still in progress within walls, too, for we are introduced to a new institution only slightly known in many Eastern cities, when we read:

> Strangest of all night-resorts is one movie-house whose screen is never dark, whose piano is never silent. In the dreary early morning its audience may be seen, all sound asleep, huddled in shapeless bundles in the seats, while on the screen, before unseeing eyes, appears a succession of blood-curdling adventures: lions leaping on young girls lost in the wilderness, black slaves murdering their masters, treachery meeting punishment of violent death, but not even the melodrama of the movies can stave off the exhaustion of that tired audience.
>
> The coming of another day is heralded by many little signs, each insignificant in itself.
>
> Milk-wagons commence to roll in from the country, their drivers nodding. A carrier distributing morning papers appears briskly from round a corner, and in a quarter of an hour there are carriers everywhere, slapping papers right and left as they hurry, shoulders askew under their heavy strap loads.
>
> From behind dark shutters comes the cheerful shrilling of alarm-clocks. A porter is washing the pavement before a shop and men with lunch-boxes stand shivering on the corners waiting for street-cars. Now these early cars are well filled with workers.
>
> Still there is no sign of the dawn, except a chilly wind, no light to dim the glow

from bakeries, and car-barns, and power-houses where there is no night. But another day is come. The feeling is in the air. Life is quickening. The city is waking up and the competition for a living has been taken up where it was dropt a few hours before.

THE AMERICANESS

SOMEWHERE in the Flowery Kingdom lives a Chinese houseboy, observant, equipped with the literary gift, and with an unexpected love of the Occidental pun. In the course of his domestic service in the Foreign Quarters he met the American Woman, and, like the rest of the world, marveled. At last he decided to describe her for the benefit of his fellow Orientals, and produced the following masterpiece of literary pidgin-English, which is quoted from J. S. Thompson's "China Revolutionized" by the Havana *Times of Cuba*. The author was a very philosophical houseboy, and he must have seen more than one five-reel American feature-movie, for he observes:

"The Americaness is open-air breather, consequently her meat is harder than Chinese woman. In a dangerous melancholy acting, the young Americaness quickly traps her sorrow husband who comes to pity, but soon runs to grieve in divorce-court, when loving voice of Americaness recovers from coyness. Bud of romance early frosted, makes scandal column of paper, which is best advertising much sought and read, like dog in manger, by all actress without job. Cold ethics of Chinese woman in comparison sprouts not too quick ruin, consequently wears better. Americaness system much exciting is open-air theater, for all to laugh and read as run. Americaness never reaches next birthday, consequently always fresh and sweet like kumquat in sirup; but American poet says: 'Beware, some sweets do cloy, but food is good each day.' I think then China wife is like food; if plain, always satisfying, and fills the bill, as American zoo-keepers of birds say. American man and Chinese man believe womans should go slow. Consequently Americaness wear hobble skirt like lasso on ankle, and Chinese womans bind feet. Both mens take no chances, and exchange mutual wink! However, Chinese woman and Americaness woman is both queenesses of talk—when once begun then heroes run! *Talk* then is kingdom of womens called Suffragetia, where mans sees finish and casts his weapons in humble dust."

The Idea!—Mrs. Neaurich was talking to her broker over the telephone. "Kindly buy me a hundred shares of steel at the market," she said briskly.

"Certainly, with pleasure," the broker replied, "common or preferred?"

"Preferred!" replied Mrs. Neaurich, icily, "I never purchase anything common."—*The Lamb.*

A Sly Thrust.—YOUNG DOCTOR—"I haven't lost a patient since I hung out my shingle."

SECOND DITTO—"I wish I had your luck. All mine get well."—*Boston Transcript.*

Bookkeeper or Managing Accountant-*Which?*

WHICH is worth more in your Accounting Department—

The man whose idea of the job is "Counting figures all day long"—or the man capable of planning and organizing the work and directing its execution so as to produce the best results at the least cost?

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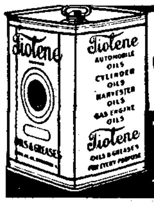

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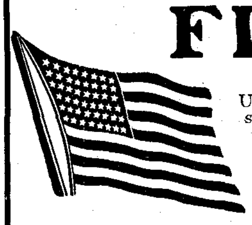

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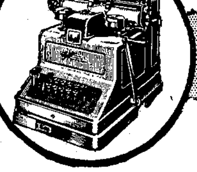

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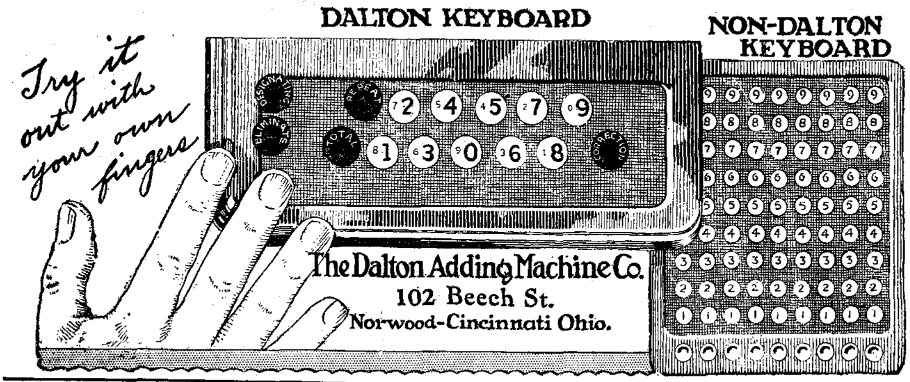

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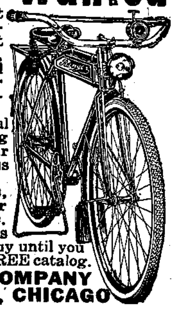


MEAD CYCLE COMPANY
Dept. M172, CHICAGO

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Protective Coloring.—"You better not wash your face too clean, Jimmy; remember you got a black eye."—*Life.*

Ponder This.—Happiness comes to us by degrees. We have to bite through the bread before we reach the chicken in the sandwich.—*Indianapolis Star.*

Bittersweet.—"Am I good enough for you?" sighed the fond lover.

"No," said the girl, candidly, "you're not, but you are too good for any other girl."—*New York Times.*

An Improvement.—"He left his home all for her."

"Why, so?"

"Well, you see, hers was the better home."—*Penn State Froth.*

Looked Bad.—Howard—"Do you believe in signs?"

Coward—"Well, I don't know! The fire-alarm went off three times while the minister was preaching Wildways' funeral sermon."—*Life.*

Efficient.—He—"I want you to help spend my salary."

She—"Am I not doing that?"

He—"No, no; I mean forever and ever."

She—"It won't take me as long as that."—*Lamb.*

Learning How.—Little Helen—"Daddy, I have been playing like I was mama."

Dad—"Is that so? What did you do, dearie?"

Little Helen—"I bought you a nice present and had it charged to you."—*Indianapolis Star.*

Only Cautionary.—He wondered why his wife suddenly turned cold on him and remained so for several days. For all that he had said in remonstrance was:

"My dear, you'll never be able to drive that nail with a flat-iron. For heaven's sake, use your head."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

"Know Thyself."—A stout, baggage-laden, old English gentleman was trying to make a hurried exit from a railway-carriage. At the door he stumbled on the foot of a brawny Scot.

"Hoots, toots, mon!" groaned the Highlander. "Canna ye look whaur y're going? Hoot, mon, hoot!"

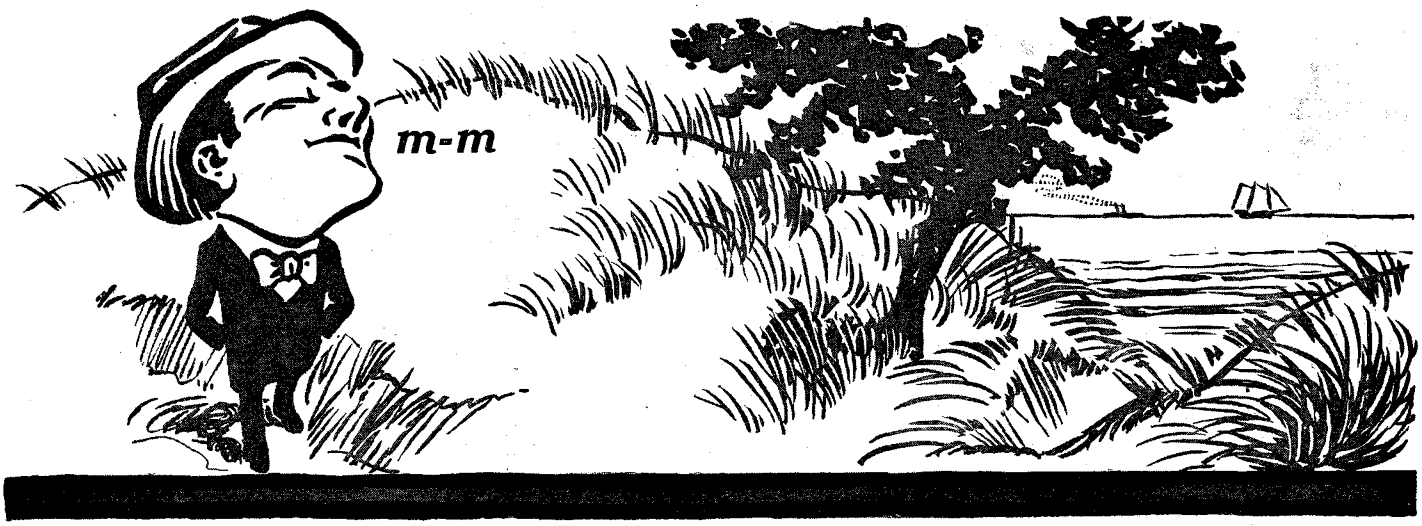
The burdened traveler slammed the door behind him and shouted through the window:

"Hoot yourself! I am a traveler, not an automobile."—*Argonaut.*

He Won.—An Irishman, passing a shop where a notice was displayed saying that everything was sold by the yard, thought he would play a joke on the shopman, so he entered the shop and asked for a yard of milk. The shopman, not in the least taken aback, dipt his fingers in a bowl of milk and drew a line a yard long on the counter. Pat, not wishing to be caught in his own trap, asked the price.

"Sixpence," said the shopman.

"All right, sorr," said Pat. "Roll it up; I'll take it."—*Tit-Bits.*



HOW do you know you're near the sea?

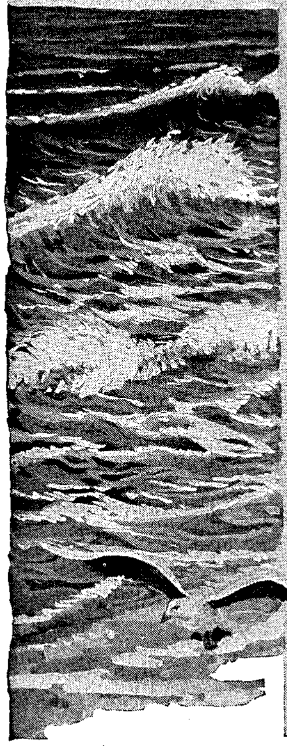
"Your Nose Knows"

There's a *fragrant* salty tang in the air and a bracing scent of kelp and sand. You inhale deep. Your shoulders go back. The very *fragrance* of it makes you feel fine. There's life in it—"Your Nose Knows." Quite so with a tobacco of a distinctive, *pure fragrance*—it braces and satisfies you beyond compare.

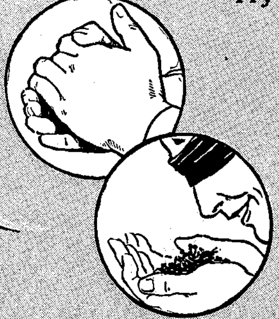
Only *one* such tobacco—

Tuxedo

The Perfect Tobacco



Its *pure fragrance* is as definite as the tang of the sea. It's the sunny Blue Grass *fragrance* of Old Kentucky, where Tuxedo's rich, Burley leaves are grown and cured and blended. Trust your sense of *fragrance*—"Your Nose Knows."



Try this Test:—Rub a little Tuxedo briskly in the palm of your hand to bring out its full aroma. Then smell it deep—its delicious *pure fragrance* will convince you. Try this test with any other tobacco and we will let Tuxedo stand or fall on your judgment—

"Your Nose Knows"

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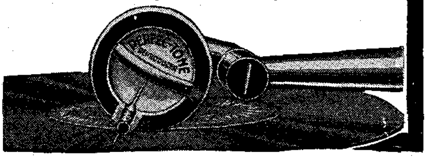


The Daughter Sings.—"Don't you think her voice is improved?"

"Perhaps, but not cured."—*Life.*

Rejected.—HE—"How'd you like a pet dog?"

SHE—"Now, Charlie, haven't I told you that I don't intend to marry?"—*Buffalo Express.*

A Suit to Suit.—"I want a motor costume, something in half-mourning."

"Why, what—"

"My engine has a habit of going dead."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Silver Does It.—"Here's a substance which breaks down when exposed to light," remarked the chemist.

"That must be the stuff reputations are made of," observed the politician.—*Life.*

He Got His.—HE—"The artists whose paintings show that angels are all women certainly didn't know women."

SHE—"That is perhaps true. It may be that they only knew men."—*New York American.*

Can't Fail

If you'd succeed,
This adage mind:
First find your work;
Then work your find.
—*Life.*

Corporal Punishment.—CORPORAL (instructing awkward squad in rifle practise)—"I told you to take a fine sight, you dub; don't you know what a fine sight is?"

ROOKIE—"Sure, a boat full of corporals sinking."—*Judge.*

The Aperture.—"Come 'ome ter me 'e did an' said 'e'd lorst 'is money, slipt thro' a 'ole in 'is pocket. 'Yus,' I sez, 'but by the way ye're wavin' abaht it seems to me it's slipt thro' a 'ole in yer fice.'"—*London Opinion.*

What Does This Mean?—A Kentucky novel speaks of swallows nesting in the rye. Evidently not a native writer, or he or she would have known that in Kentucky it is precisely the reverse—the rye nests in the swallows.—*Richmond News-Leader.*

The Yankee Mind.—VICTIM—"What has happened? Where am I?"

DOCTOR—"You have been seriously injured in a trolley accident. But cheer up—you will recover."

VICTIM—"How much?"—*New York Times.*

Poetic Justice

The Devil sends the wicked wind
To raise the skirts knee high
But Heav'n is just
And sends the dust
To close the bad man's eye.
—*Pitt Panther.*

'Som Mining.—"Well, Rastus, I hear you are working again. What business are you engaged in?"

"I'se done be engaged in de mining business, sah."

"What kind of mining are you doing, gold, silver, or diamond?"

"I'se doing kalsomining, sah."—*Comus.*

CURRENT EVENTS

THE GREAT WAR

AMERICAN OPERATIONS

April 19.—"Wake Up, America" parades and demonstrations are held throughout the country in commemoration of Paul Revere's Ride, 142 years ago.

Military authorities take over the piers of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American lines in Hoboken, to be used as a Government shipping-base.

Frederick P. Keppel, Dean of Columbia University, is appointed an assistant to the Secretary of War.

Snipers fire on an American sentry stationed on a viaduct in the suburbs of El Paso. The fire is returned, and one Mexican is thought to be hit.

Berlin denies officially the attack on the destroyer *Smith*, says London. The message says no submarines are as yet in the Western half of the Atlantic.

April 20.—Secretary McAdoo will offer banks $200,000,000 in Treasury certificates at 3 per cent. to cover immediate needs of the Government. The new bonds will not be put on sale till July 1, says Washington.

April 21.—Mr. Arthur James Balfour and the British Commission arrive in the United States and start for Washington. The object of the Commission, he says, is "to make cooperation easy and effective between those who are striving to bring about a lasting peace by the only means which can secure it, namely, a successful war."

Washington announces that the $200,000,000 issue of Treasury certificates has been heavily oversubscribed.

April 22.—Washington cheers Mr. Balfour as he is officially received by Secretary Lansing. He says that the British Commission is to give the American Government information, not to suggest courses of action.

April 23.—Recruiting-offices are swamped by the rush to join the Officers' Reserve training-camp, which will be opened at Plattsburg, May 8.

The New York *Times* hears from sources which it regards as reliable that German agents plotted with Carranzistas to start revolts in the five Central-American Republics of Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, and Salvador, with the object of forming a "United States of Central America" which should keep American troops busy. The plot was known to our State Department, and was foiled largely by the efforts of President Cabrera of Guatemala.

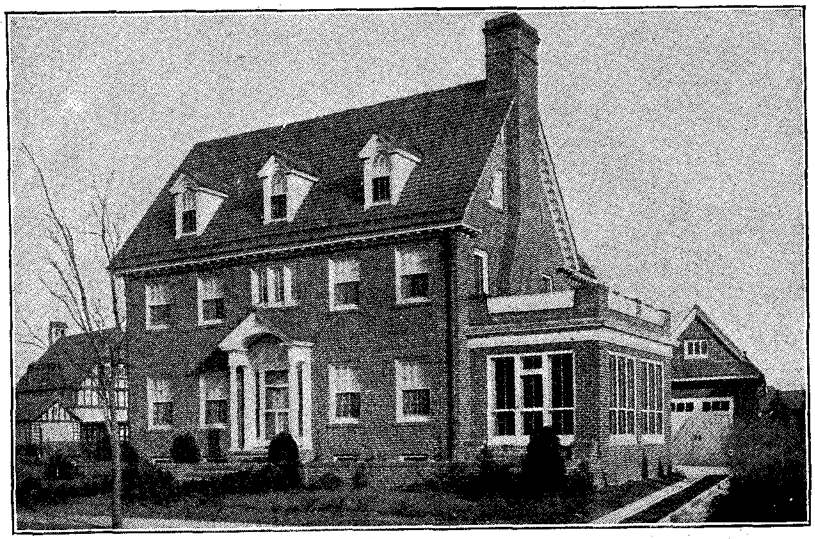
Secretary Daniels asks the Treasury for an appropriation of *fifty million* dollars to arm 1,000 ships which shall run the submarine blockade in the Atlantic. While special vessels are being constructed tonnage will be diverted from the coastwise trade, announces Washington.

The super-dreadnought *New Mexico* is launched at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. The construction of the super-dreadnought *Tennessee* is begun immediately.

The Conference report of the House and Senate on the $7,000,000,000 Bond Bill is adopted and the measure goes to the President. Washington asserts that the first loan will go to England.

Secretary Lansing officially confirms the rupture of diplomatic relations between Turkey and the United States.

April 24.—President Wilson signs the $7 000,000,000 Bond Bill, and Wash-



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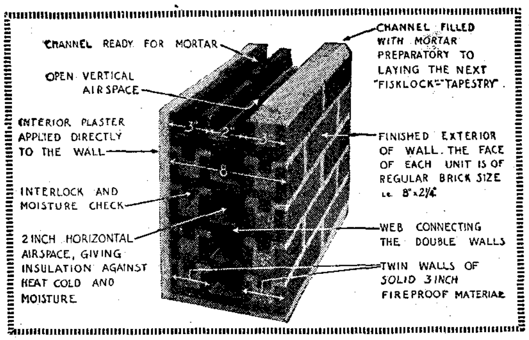
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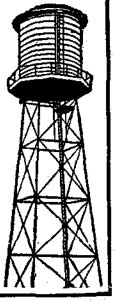

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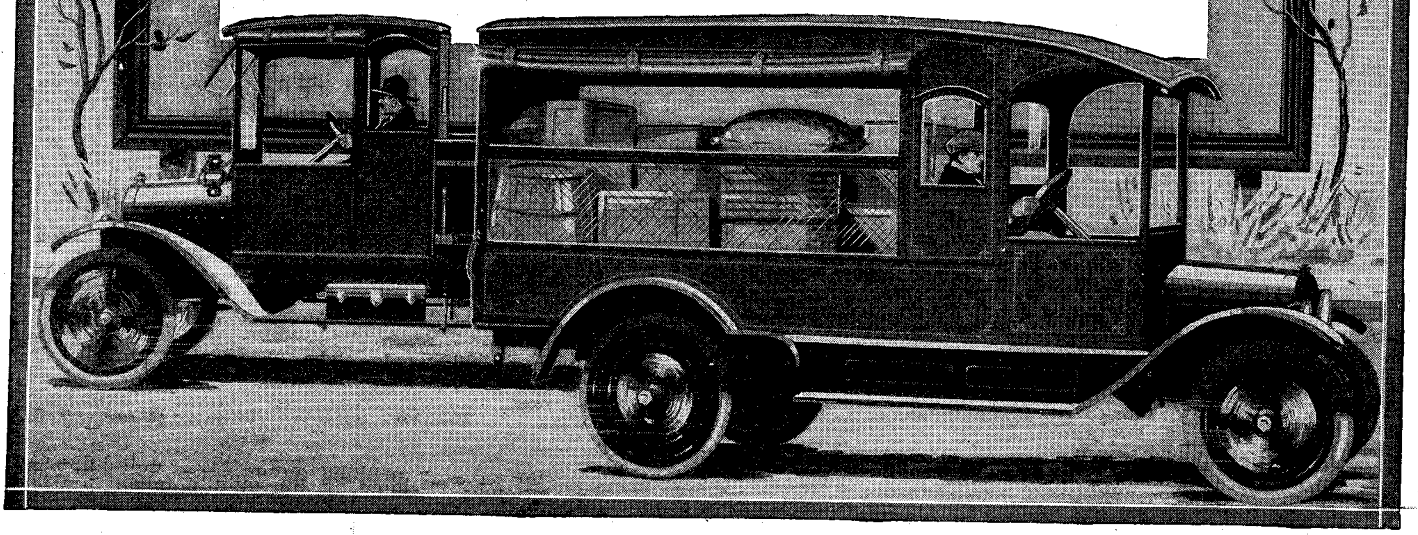

ington announces that the United States will lend Great Britain $200,000,000 at once. The Administration plans tentatively to issue $2,000,000,000 in bonds in the first public offering, and it is expected that the bulk of this sum will be lent to England, France, Italy, and Russia to pay for supplies which they wish to buy in this country.

The French War-Commission reaches the United States. The party consists of ex-Premier Viviani, Field-Marshal Joffre, with his staff, and many military and financial attachés. The Commission has unlimited power to negotiate on military, naval, and financial matters, says Washington. The delegates are said to favor sending an American army to France as soon as possible.

The United States State Department announces that it is considering the recognition of the Venizelos *de-facto* government in Greece.

Washington announces that 30,113 men have joined the Army since April 1.

April 25.—Mr. Balfour disclaims any intention on the part of the Entente to obtain a formal alliance with the United States, saying that no treaty could increase the confidence of the Allies that the United States will see the war through.

President Wilson appoints Elihu Root the head of an American Commission to visit Russia.

Captain Rice, of the American steamship *Mongolia*, reports sinking a *U*-boat.

Speaker Clark opposes the draft in the House debate, while the Senate delays a vote.

Joffre and Viviani are given an ovation by Washington crowds.

Lord Cunliffe, Governor of the Bank of England, receives the $200,000,000 loan from Secretary McAdoo and deposits the check to the credit of Great Britain in the American Federal Reserve Bank.

WESTERN FRONT

April 19.—The Germans throw 240,000 fresh troops against General Nivelle without checking his advance. Every German counter-attack is repulsed, announces Paris, and the French troops gain in the Champagne and take three villages around the Aisne. The advance narrows the sharp salient near Vailly, carries the heights east and south of Moronvilliers, and wins the field-fortress of Fort de Condé.

Berlin admits a retirement at one point.

The British troops make slight gains, particularly southeast of Loos, reports London. Two hundred and twenty-eight guns have been captured since the occupation of Vimy.

April 20.—A series of terrific counter-attacks fail to win back any trenches gained by the French, reports London. All along the line Berlin admits the retirement to the Hindenburg positions. French troops advance around Craonne, and progress slightly along the whole front, altho no attack in force is made. Salients are straightened out and positions consolidated. The French have taken 19,000 prisoners and 100 guns in the last five days.

April 21.—Only local actions take place. The French occupy more of the high ground south of Laon, and advance near Reims. The British advance a mile on a mile front, capturing the village of Gonnelieu. The French repel five German counter-attacks, the English, three.

April 22.—The British push nearer to Cambrai and close in on Havincourt

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Wood. Part of the village of Trescaul is captured. Three counter-attack are repulsed, announces London.

The French hold the high ground in th Champagne sector in the face of sever counter-attacks by the Germans, re ports Paris. General Nivelle make slight gains on the Reims-Soissons front.

April 23.—This morning at five o'cloc the British troops make an assault o the last German positions in advanc of the Hindenburg line east of Arras. They capture defenses north and south of the Scarpe in bitter fighting, occupying the villages of Gavrelle and Guemappe, and bring in 1,000 prisoners, cables London.

Paris announces the repulse of German attacks on the Champagne sector, and on the trenches in the northern part of Belgium.

April 24.—London announces desperate fighting in the Arras sector, where attack and counter-attack go on all day. At nightfall the British hold all their new positions and have advanced their line at some points, notably east of Monchy and between Monchy and Sensée River. General Haig reports forty German airplanes brought down with the loss of only two English machines. Bombing expeditions behind the German lines are carried out successfully. South of the Arras-Cambrai road the British advance on a wide front, capturing two villages and reaching the St. Quentin Canal.

The French improve their positions north of the Aisne and in the Champagne, says Paris. There are artillery-duels along the entire front, and four 105 mm German howitzers are captured.

April 25.—The battle-line east of Arras sways back and forth as both sides mass their forces for a decisive battle in this sector. The British advance their lines in the face of the heaviest resistance, and London reports that 3,000 German prisoners have been taken since April 23. In the Bapaume-Cambrai area the village of Bilhem is occupied and held. Fifteen more German airplanes are destroyed.

Berlin reports that thirty-nine Allied airplanes were brought down April 23 and 24.

THE TURKISH CAMPAIGN

April 17.—British forces in Palestine report an advance. Turkish advanced positions on a front of six and one-half miles are captured.

April 19.—The forces in Mesopotamia defeated by General Maude, April 18, were erroneously said to be on the right bank of the Tigris. They were on the left. To-day the British advanced on the right bank, taking 230 prisoners and driving the Turks back about a mile.

April 20.—The British War Office reports that General Maude routed the 18th Turkish Army-Corps in Mesopotamia on the 18th, capturing 1,237 prisoners. The passage of the strategically important Shatt-el-Adhem River was effected.

April 23.—London reports that the Turks in Mesopotamia are driven from their position on the right bank of the Tigris between Samara and Istabulat. General Maude occupies the important railroad town of Samara, where the British capture 16 engines and 224 railroad-cars. The Turkish detachment on the left bank withdraws about a mile

The Turkish forces in Palestine, defeated in a battle near Gaza, withdraw their right wing from the strongly intrenched position between Gaza and Beersheba, announces the British War Office.

GENERAL

pril 19.—The German soldiers' bread-rations are cut for the first time from one-half to one-third of a loaf daily.

pril 20.—More than 500 German soldiers try to escape into Holland, but are attacked by the Uhlan frontier patrol and return.

pril 21.—The Belgian Relief Commission steamship *Ringhorn*, outward bound from Rotterdam with a safe-conduct, is sunk. The Relief steamer *Kongsli* is damaged by a mine or torpedo.

The British Admiralty reports that two German destroyers, possibly three, are sunk in the course of a German raid on Dover. One hundred and eighteen Germans are saved. The British suffer no material damage.

April 22.—Berlin admits the loss of two destroyers in the raid, and affirms that a British "outpost vessel" and a "scouting-ship" were sunk.

German war-ships bombard Calais, while their airmen drop bombs on Dunkirk, cables Paris. Several civilians are killed.

April 23.—Lord Robert Cecil confirms the report that Greek irregulars attacking Venizelists were armed and organized from Athens, says London.

Washington experts estimate that Germany will emerge from the war with a net loss of half her merchant marine. Two million two hundred and fifty-nine thousand tons have been captured, sunk, or seized.

April 24.—The British Admiralty reports an attack by three British seaplanes on five German destroyers off Zeebrugge. One destroyer is believed to be sunk.

April 25.—*U*-boat activity in the week ending to-day was the greatest since the opening of the submarine campaign, says London. Fifty-five British merchantmen were sunk by torpedoes or mines, nine fishing-vessels lost, and twenty-seven ships were unsuccessfully attacked. The loss in tonnage is not given, but forty of the merchantmen were over 1,600 tons. Lord Devonport, British food-controller, admits the situation is grave.

The British destroyers *Swift* and *Broke* meet a flotilla of six German destroyers in the North Sea, cables London. The Germans were driven back and several of their destroyers sunk. Both British ships returned to port, seriously damaged.

A German destroyer flotilla raids Dunkirk and engages the British and French patrols. One French torpedo-boat is sunk, announces Paris.

FOREIGN

April 19.—The Berlin strike ends in victory for the workers, according to reports from Copenhagen. Three hundred thousand workers were out, including the hands from 300 munition-factories. The Government consents to place a representative of labor on the Food Commission, assures the strikers of adequate food, and promises not to punish strikers by sending them to the front.

Turkey notifies the American Embassy in Constantinople that diplomatic negotiations with the United States have been broken off, say reports from London *via* Berlin.

Madrid reports that the Marquis Prieto forms a new cabinet to replace that

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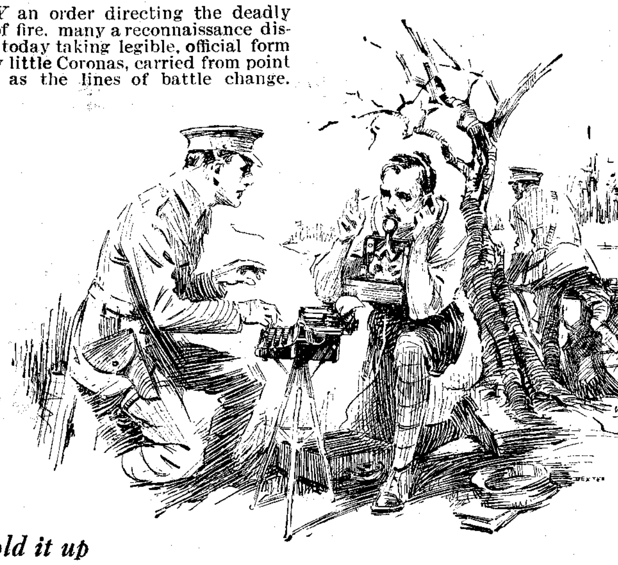

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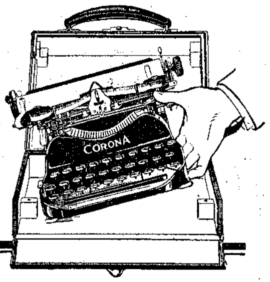

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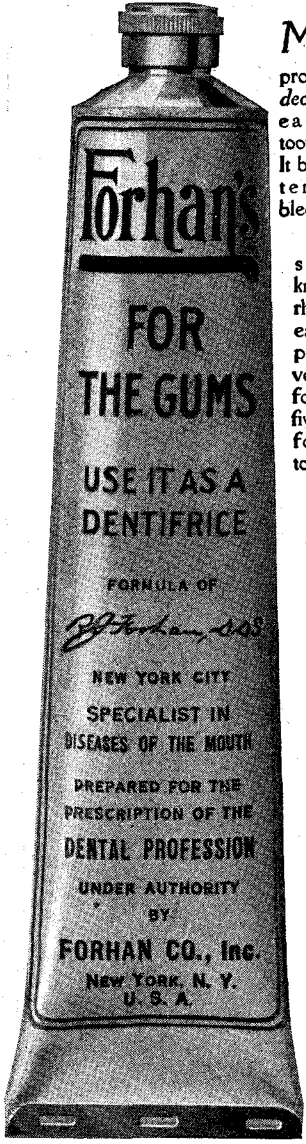

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of Count de Romanones, which resigned in connection with recent labor troubles.

Workmen at Kalmar, Sweden, strike over the price of food, says Copenhagen.

April 20.—Marshal von Hindenburg sends a message to the head of the German Munitions Department, admitting the shortage in food, but urging the strikers to return to work to furnish the army on the West front with essential supplies, says a wireless from Berlin.

Contrary to earlier reports noted above, the Berlin strikers refuse to return to work, and workers are out at Spandau and the Krupp plants.

To-day is America Day throughout Great Britain, in which the entry of the United States among the Allies is celebrated by religious ceremonies in London, attended by the King and Queen.

Berlin reports that the American Ambassador at Constantinople, Abram Elkus, is ill with spotted typhus.

April 21.—A joint meeting of the national committees of the Social Democratic (Socialist) parties of Germany and Austria-Hungary is held in Berlin. A resolution is adopted demanding the immediate abolition of all inequalities in citizenship rights throughout the Empire, together with the abolition of the bureaucratic régime, which is to be replaced by representatives of the people. The people of Germany are determined to emerge from the war a "free-state entity," says the resolution, according to reports from Berlin. The object of the resolution is to encourage the Russian peace-party, cable American correspondents in Berlin.

King Constantine of Greece threatens to declare war on the Allies unless they guarantee that French troops will occupy no more Greek territory, and that he will not be deposed from the throne, Washington hears.

Portugal's Cabinet resigns, says Lisbon.

Twelve hundred delegates of the Russian soldiers, officers, and workmen engaged in national defense meet at Minsk and pledge themselves to drive the Germans from Russia.

Shouts of "Republic!" and "Revolution!" are heard in the course of the food-shortage demonstration in Stockholm. As a result the lower house appropriates about $29,000,000 to buy supplies, and the crowd disperses quietly, says Copenhagen.

April 22.—Americans are closing missions in Turkey, and the American colony is leaving, say dispatches received from Constantinople.

One hundred thousand Argentinians march in a war-parade, cheering for the Allies and demanding war with Germany.

"United States Day" is celebrated in Paris.

April 23.—German military authorities are placing munition-factories under martial law to prevent strikes and counteract Socialistic propaganda, announces The Hague, contradicting earlier reports from Copenhagen.

Copenhagen hears that Prince Eitel Friedrich, the Kaiser's second son, is dead of typhus.

Street fighting breaks out in China between the Szechen and Yunnan troops, say advices from the city of Chengtu.

April 24.—Rio de Janeiro cables that Germans in southern Brazil are concen-

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Salesmanship—The Life of Industry

MORE than 3,000 salesmen and executives attended the first World's Salesmanship Congress.

They went away fired with enthusiasm for Better Business through Better Salesmanship.

They have recruited an army of over 15,000, in 45 clubs, to this cause.

The idea—the ideal—has gripped American industry as no idea ever gripped it before.

The second World's Salesmanship Congress will be held at Detroit, June 10-14.

It will be even better than the first.

It will master even greater sales experience. It will be even more practical in the exposition of sales methods — the very life-blood of industry.

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It will be even more valuable to any man in any line of selling.

Arrange now to attend. Muster as many other salesmen as you can. Send the coupon now.

World's Salesmanship Congress

DETROIT JUNE 10-14

D. M. Barrett, Secretary-Manager,
World's Salesmanship Congress,
Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Michigan

I will attend the Congress.

Name ....

Address ....

....

FOR MEN WHO THINK AND ACT

"The Affirmative Intellect," by Chas. Ferguson.
Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York

Makes Bible Study Easy **YOUNG'S** A Mine of Information

The latest, fullest, most authoritative concordance to the Bible. Indispensable to the minister, teacher, or student. With it you are your own commentator without having to know Hebrew or Greek. Gives all the shades of meaning not apparent in the English version, analyzes them, etc. Includes the latest information on biblical geography, archeology, etc. Proper names in alphabetical order, with pronunciation and meaning. Provides 311,000

ANALYTICAL

references, and marks over 30,000 New Testament readings. *4to, 1,244 pp., $6.00; Half Morocco, $10.00; Full Morocco, $12.00. Patent Thumb-Index, 75 cents additional. Special India Paper Edition, very light and portable, Flexible Morocco Binding, $16.00. Average carriage charges, 36 cents.*

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CONCORDANCE

trating in Santa Catharina. A German insurrection is believed imminent.

Radical Socialists in Petrograd hold an anti-American demonstration before the American Embassy over the alleged killing of Mooney, now under death-sentence in California, for killing "preparedness" paraders by a bomb-explosion. Efforts to heal the breach between the radical and moderate Socialists are in vain, reports Petrograd.

April 25.—Petrograd reports disorder in the rural districts. Soldiers home from the Army lead the peasants in attacks on their landlords, forcing the latter to give up their lands. The Grand Committee of the Peasants' Alliance demands some immediate solution of the agrarian question, and urges soldiers at the front to stay there and fight, continue the dispatches.

Americans from Constantinople say that fully 35,000 people there are on the verge of starvation. Sentiment in the city, they claim, is in favor of breaking relations with Germany.

DOMESTIC

April 17.—Soft-coal miners in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and western Pennsylvania win a wage-increase of 20 per cent.

Ignacio Bonillas, the newly accredited Mexican Ambassador to the United States, is formally presented to the President by Secretary Lansing.

Ambassador Bakhmeteff resigns as the head of the Russian Embassy at Washington.

April 20.—Secretary of Agriculture Houston submits his plan for greater food-production to the Senate. He recommends the appropriation of $25,000,000 to find labor and organize distribution and production, and advocates price-fixing in an emergency. Washington asserts that the Cabinet does not regard the prohibition question as urgent at the present time.

April 21.—Will H. Parry, vice-chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, dies in Washington at the age of fifty-three.

The Joint Committee of the Department of Labor and Agriculture estimates there is a shortage of 2,000,000 farm-laborers.

April 23.—The Department of Labor announces that it is mobilizing a million boys for work on the farms this summer. The organization will be called the United States Boys' Working Reserve. Boys between fifteen and nineteen will be enrolled.

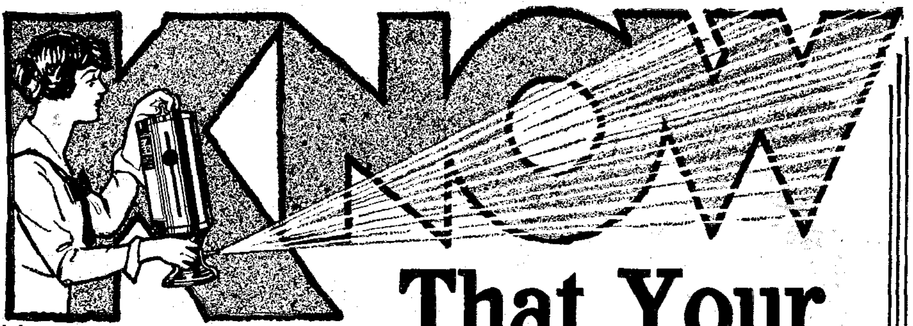
Biers Are Supplied

He was an alien enemy
Of stoic mien and air,
But when he heard his sentence,
He said it wasn't fair.
" I'm a man-at-arms," he muttered,
" And I haven't any kick
If they ' concentrate ' me early
Where I can not fight a lick.
But their order is barbaric
When they seal my earthly fate
By sending me to camp
In
a
bone-
dry
State."

—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

Lost.—Judge—" Madam, have you anything to say? "

Prisoner's Husband—" Lord, judge! Now you've done it!"—*Life.*

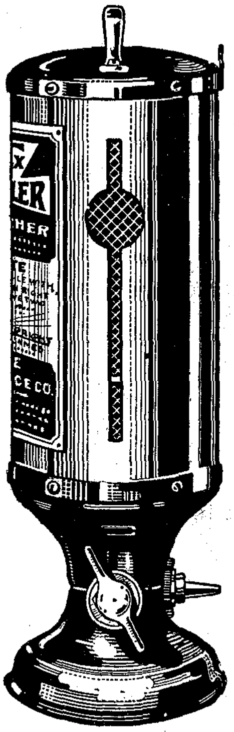


That Your Extinguisher Will Always Work

Blind faith will not save lives—guessing will not protect property. You must *know* your extinguisher is ready for any emergency—that it is equally successful in the hands of women and children.

NU-EX FIRE-KILLER

The lives of those you love and the property you prize so highly are far too precious to experiment with—their existence demands the dependable protection of this extinguisher of Automatic Action and Instant Inspection. Can you afford to gamble with the tragedy of fire now that a dependable weapon is at hand?



Ask your dealer to demonstrate the Nu-Ex for you, or write us if he does not handle it. Send the coupon now.

Automatic Action — No Pumping

The Nu-Ex Fire-Killer is automatic in action. It requires no pumping or other exertion. Simply turn the valve, point the nozzle—out goes the fire. It shoots a straight, steady stream 30 feet, a safe distance.

Instant Inspection — Two Gauges

Two visible gauges tell quantity of contents and pneumatic air pressure. No more guessing—you *know.* Nuexolene, the wonderful fire-killing liquid, is instant death to fire but harmless to all else. It is not affected by age; retains its strength for years.

For SAFETY'S SAKE, send in the coupon today.

THE NU-EX FIRE APPLIANCE CO.
Dept. K, Columbus, Ohio

THE NU-EX FIRE APPLIANCE CO.
Dept. K, Columbus, Ohio
Please send, without delay, copy of "Banishing the Fire Peril," without obligation on my part.

Name..
Address..
Dealer's Name..
Address..

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Preferred Stock

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Excess profits taxes will not affect regular dividend disbursements.

Earnings have increased from $965,876 to $13,391,411 in five years.

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Cities Service Company is one of the largest gas and electric companies in the United States and has over 11,000 stockholders.

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5½-6% ON YOUR MONEY and absolute safety, if invested in Georgia Farm Mortgages. We have handled this form of investment for 29 years without a loss to our clients. **Six per cent paid on time certificates.** Write for details. **"Sessions Stands for Safety."**
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References by permission: Citizen's Natl. Bank, Los Angeles

INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

THE NEW INCOME TAX, OTHER TAXES, AND OUR TAX-EXEMPT BONDS

WITHIN a few weeks at most, the public is likely to learn what the new income-tax rates will be. Speculation in Washington and in financial circles in large cities has been active on this subject for several weeks. Secretary McAdoo's views, or those of the Treasury Department, were that the larger incomes should be made to bear the brunt of the increases and that the minimum should be lowered, the normal tax remaining unchanged at 2 per cent., while the increase in surtaxes would climb with the size of the incomes until incomes of more than $1,000,000 annually would stand a tax of 40 per cent.

It is probable, however, that this view will be modified both in subcommittee and in full committee. Indications have pointed to an increase in the normal tax to 3 and possibly 4 per cent.; the lowering of the minimum to $2,500 and $1,500 for married men and bachelors, respectively; to an amendment whereby the surtaxes will begin at about $10,000, and to increases, which will jump the maximum surtax to perhaps 40 per cent., on incomes of more than $1,000,000. The National City Company recently issued a chart showing the income taxes that would have to be paid in the event of the schedule proposed by the Treasury Department becoming a law. The chart dealt with incomes ranging from $3,000 to $3,000,000, and showed rates and amounts in comparison with those now in force and those under the original Federal income-tax law. Under the original law a man with an income of $3,000,000 had to pay only $200,010. Under the act of September 8, 1916, he pays $387,920. Under the proposed legislation he would pay $1,159,106. The company prepared its chart for the specific purpose of giving encouragement to wealthier classes to transfer their funds to tax-exempt securities and especially to the new United States war-bonds.

Again, taking an income slightly in excess of $1,000,000—say one of $1,250,000—the total tax under the new plan would be no less than $424,106, which compares with a tax of $135,420 under the act of September 8, 1916, and with only $77,510 under the provisions of the original income-tax law. These illustrations are given as a rather clear and significant indication of what may be expected in the form of income taxation. The company's compilation was based upon an exemption of $2,000 which presumed that the person taxed was the head of a family or a married man with wife living with him. Discussing this plan, a writer in *The Journal of Commerce*, after noting that the proposal was that the normal tax remain at 2 per cent., with surtaxes "increasing spectacularly as the higher incomes become assessable," remarked that while an additional tax of only 1 per cent. is proposed upon all excess over $2,000 in incomes of between $3,000 and $4,000, this additional tax is increased to 7 per cent. on an excess above $10,000, up to $20,000, to 15 per cent. on excesses between $80,000 and $100,000, 20 per cent. up to $150,000, 25 per cent. to $200,000, 33⅓ per cent. to $1,000,000, and 40 per cent. in excess of $1,000,000. How the income taxation is figured is illustrated in the chart by the following typical example:

Net income		$100,000
Normal tax (2% of $98,000)	$1,960	
Surtax—		
1% on amount by which $4,000 exceeds $3,000 (1% on $1,000)	10	
2% on amount by which $5,000 exceeds $4,000 (2% on $1,000)	20	
5% on amount by which $10,000 exceeds $5,000 (5% on $5,000)	250	
7% on amount by which $20,000 exceeds $10,000 (7% on $10,000)	700	
8% on amount by which $40,000 exceeds $20,000 (8% on $20,000)	1,600	
10% on amount by which $60,000 exceeds $40,000 (10% on $20,000)	2,000	
12% on amount by which $80,000 exceeds $60,000 (12% on $20,000)	2,400	
15% on amount by which $100,000 exceeds $80,000 (15% on $20,000)	3,000	
Total	$11,940	

How annual incomes of $1,000,000 and over would be taxed if the proposed law were finally enacted was indicated by the following comparisons:

		Proposed Tax
Income exceeding	$1,000,000	$319,106
Income exceeding	1,250,000	424,106
Income exceeding	1,500,000	529,106
Income exceeding	1,750,000	634,106
Income exceeding	2,000,000	739,106
Income exceeding	2,250,000	844,106
Income exceeding	2,500,000	949,106
Income exceeding	2,750,000	1,054,106
Income exceeding	3,000,000	1,159,106

The extent to which similar incomes are taxed under the present law—that of September 8, 1916—and as they were taxed under the original income-tax statute were also shown:

		Present Law (Sept. 8, 1916)	*Original Income-Tax Law*
Income exceeding	$1,000,000	$102,920	$60,010
Income exceeding	1,250,000	135,420	77,510
Income exceeding	1,500,000	167,920	95,010
Income exceeding	1,750,000	202,920	112,510
Income exceeding	2,000,000	237,920	130,010
Income exceeding	2,250,000	275,420	147,510
Income exceeding	2,500,000	312,920	165,010
Income exceeding	2,750,000	350,420	182,510
Income exceeding	3,000,000	387,920	200,010

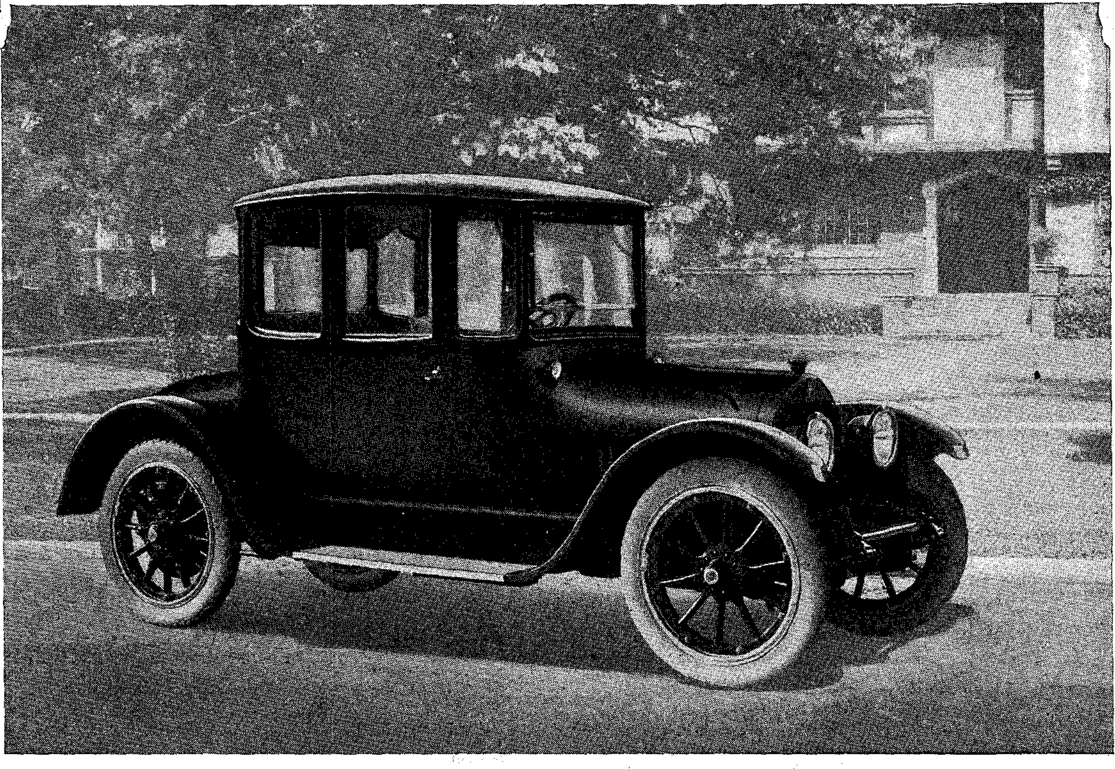
The *Journal of Commerce* writer remarked that "when we consider that returns from tax-exempt securities are deducted before liability for income taxation accrues, it readily will be appreciated how attractive will be found 3½ per cent. long-term bonds issued by the United States Government, which are exempt also from State taxation." He believes that in consequence of this fact "there will continue for some time to be a formidable switching movement from the older classes of what have heretofore been considered the highest standards of investment securities in order to avoid this enormous taxation."

In the National City Company's statement were given the amounts of taxes which, under a law as prepared by the Treasury Department, would be paid by persons of smaller incomes, comparisons being made with the amounts under the previous two laws:

TOTAL TAX

Income	*Under Original Law*	*Under Law of Sept. 8, 1916*	*Under Proposed Revision*
$3,000	....	....	$20
4,000	....	....	50
5,000	$10	$20	90
10,000	60	120	440
15,000	110	220	890
20,000	160	320	1,340
25,000	260	470	1,840
30,000	360	620	2,340
35,000	460	770	2,840

Cadillac
Standard of the World



A Distinctive Mode of Motoring

THE CADILLAC COUPE

IT WOULD be difficult to conceive of a motor equipage which fulfils its function more perfectly than the Cadillac Coupe.

Four people could scarcely motor in more complete comfort.

It admirably combines convenience with the correct social atmosphere.

For the woman who prefers to drive her own car, it furnishes an ideal environment.

The ease and simplicity of operation, and the rare beauty of the car adapt it especially for social functions, shopping and theatre-going.

It possesses equal attractions as a man's car—particularly the man of professional and business activities.

It spells dignity and distinction in a business as well as in a social sense.

Moreover, it is, as we have said, a chummy and most comfortable car for four people.

It is our experience that Cadillac Coupes are kept in commission throughout the year—in all seasons and in all conditions of weather.

The broad side windows, and those in the doors, can be adjusted and held at any height desired.

Vision in all directions is aided by the narrow, slender design of the roof-supports.

The driver sits forward of the two-passenger seat adjoining, with a folding auxiliary seat at his side.

Everything about the Coupe is in keeping with Cadillac particularity.

Its velvety riding qualities are those which distinguish the eight-cylinder Cadillac.

It is a dignified, beautiful, convenient and luxurious car.

Cadillac Motor Car Co. Detroit, Mich.

Get a Refrigerator Worthy of You

IT'S a genuine pleasure to own a refrigerator that's a credit to you and to your home—a refrigerator that keeps your food clean, pure and wholesome—a refrigerator that you are proud to show to your friends.

The Leonard Cleanable is a beauty—absolutely clean and sanitary, and looks it. It has many exclusive patented features. Its superb, non-scratchable, one-piece porcelain lining is fused on Armco Rustless Steel in three coats by nine separate processes. No corners—no seams—no crevices. The lining is brought **clear around the door frame and around the edges of the doors,** so there's not a place anywhere for germs, dirt or grease to gather. The health of your family will be safeguarded by this hygienic, scientifically constructed refrigerator—you can clean it as easily as a china dish.

The Leonard Cleanable is a wonderful ice saver. Ten walls keep out the heat—it is insulated with Polar Felt—and automatic air-tight locks keep the doors tightly closed. On the hottest days, there is a low uniform temperature in the food chambers—and the fresh circulating air is ice-cold and dry.

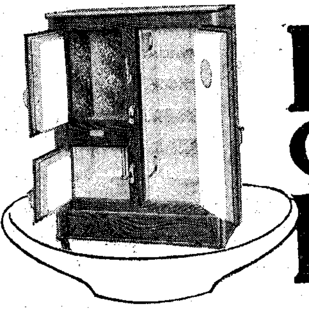
The Leonard Cleanable costs the least in the long run—not expensive even in first cost;—50 styles, priced at $16.50 and up. Ash, Oak and Porcelain Cases. Can be arranged for water cooler and outside icing. A Leonard dealer in every town; otherwise sold direct, with freight prepaid as far as the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

Write today for catalog—sample of Porcelain—and instructive book on the "Care of Refrigerators." All free.

Grand Rapids Refrigerator Company
133 Clyde Park Ave. Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Leonard "Blu-gray" one-piece porcelain lined refrigerators satisfy the demand for low-priced sanitary refrigerators. Cost but little more than the "cheap," "white enamelled" (i. e., painted) kind, yet are far superior.

Style below in white porcelain is No. 4404. Size 34 x 19 x 45½. Price **$35**—north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi Rivers—at your dealer's or direct from factory, freight prepaid. Slightly higher cost at more distant points.



Leonard Cleanable Refrigerator

"Like a Clean China Dish"

Awarded Highest Honors at Panama Exposition. Approved by Good Housekeeping Institute and all purchasers.

LAW

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Let me tell you the secret of a youthful face. Let me show you how, in the privacy of your own room, you can remove the effects that time or illness or any other cause may have placed upon your countenance. Every woman who has a single facial defect should know about my

Beauty Exercises

which remove wrinkles and "crow's feet," fill up ugly hollows, give roundness to scrawny necks, clear up sallow skins and restore the charm of girlhood beauty. No creams, massage, masks, plasters, straps, vibrators, "beauty" treatments or other artificial means — just nature's way to give firmness to the tissues and restore a natural, healthy circulation.

Results Guaranteed

I offer the exercises at my own risk. No woman need be disappointed. Write for my **Free Book** which tells you just what to do to make your complexion smooth and beautiful. Write today.

Kathryn Murray, 545 Garland Bldg., Chicago

Income.	Under Original Law	Under Law of Sept. 8, 1916	Under Proposed Revision
40,000	$560	$920	$3,340
45,000	660	1,120	3,940
50,000	760	1,320	4,540
55,000	910	1,520	5,140
60,000	1,060	1,720	5,740
65,000	1,210	1,970	6,440
70,000	1,360	2,220	7,140
75,000	1,510	2,470	7,840
80,000	1,710	2,720	8,540
85,000	1,910	3,020	9,390
90,000	2,110	3,320	10,240
95,000	2,310	3,620	11,090
100,000	2,510	3,920	11,940
110,000	3,010	4,620	14,140
125,000	3,760	5,670	17,440
135,000	4,260	6,370	19,640
150,000	5,010	7,420	22,940
175,000	6,260	9,420	29,690
200,000	7,510	11,420	36,440
225,000	8,760	13,670	45,273
250,000	10,010	15,920	54,106
275,000	11,510	18,420	62,940
300,000	13,010	20,920	71,773
350,000	16,010	26,420	89,440
400,000	19,010	31,920	107,106
450,000	22,010	37,420	124,773
500,000	25,010	42,920	142,440
550,000	28,510	48,920	160,106
600,000	32,010	54,920	177,773
650,000	35,510	60,920	195,440
700,000	39,010	66,920	213,106
750,000	42,510	72,920	230,773
800,000	46,010	78,920	248,440
850,000	49,510	84,920	266,106
900,000	53,010	90,920	283,773
950,000	56,510	96,920	301,440

In making the calculation in each instance $2,000 was deducted from the total income assumed for the purposes of the compilation, and the normal tax payable was based on the amount remaining after making this deduction. This $2,000 is the exemption proposed when the taxabl person is the head of a family, or a marrie man with a wife living with him, or married woman living with her husband If the taxable person is unmarried and not the head of a family the exemption woul be only $1,500.

As to other measures of taxation, th Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* understood that informa discussions in Committee had develope an adherence to certain general principles: Liquor and tobacco taxes were to be place at the highest possible figure, the forme possibly being so high as to force a declin in actual production, altho producing much larger revenue than now. Ther was to be no consumption tax, or "breakfast-table tax," as the suggested tax o sugar, coffee, cocoa, and tea has sometime been called. No changes in the tari were contemplated. A renewal of the ol stamp taxes had been agreed upon a they might be extended. The Committ was considering a proposal to increase th second-class mail rate so as to reduce t deficit of $88,000,000 which the prese rate was accused of producing in posta revenues. Members of the Committe seemed to favor a rate which would reduc it by one-half. An increase in the letter postage rate to three cents was receivin much consideration.

SOME STOCKS AND BONDS HELI BY A LARGE INSURANCE COMPANY

One of the largest of the life-insura companies of this country—one wh "total admitted assets" amount to ov $600,000,000—has among these ass $386,000,000 in stocks and bonds. In recent pamphlet this company made known what these stocks and bonds wer and what the amounts of each that it held. It is an interesting compilation, as well a valuable one for the small invest Following are parts of the lists of these securities as classified in the pamphlet:

Railroad Stocks	*Market Value*
rooklyn City Railroad	$2,365,143.33
hicago & Northwestern Ry. Preferred	865,000.00
hicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Pfd	2,365,500.00
elaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R	2,396,197.50
eorgia Railroad & Banking Co	268,458.33
linois Central Railroad	580,250.00
Morris & Essex Railroad	713,510.25
ew York Central Railroad	587,600.00
ew York, New Haven & Hartford R. R	1,782,000.00
ennsylvania R. R	3,390,000.00
ensselaer & Saratoga Railroad	1,406,200.00
ixth Avenue Railroad	231,111.11
Bank and Trust Company Stocks	
ank of California Nat'l Asso., San Francisco	1,803,000.00
entral Trust Company	1,644,000.00
ommercial Trust Company of N. J	201,500.00
irst National Bank	1,030,000.00
etropolitan Trust Company	205,000.00
ational Bank of Commerce in New York	3,355,036.00
itle Guarantee & Trust Co	600,000.00
Miscellaneous Stocks	
onsolidated Gas Co. of N. Y	1,972,500.00
elaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Co	249,062.50
New York Dock Co. Preferred	715,000.00
Government Bonds	
nglo-French External Loan 5%, 1920	2,790,000.00
ustrian Gov't Gold Rentes 4%, Perpetual	1,704,860.68
ritish Gov't Consols 2½%, after Ap. 5, 1923	81,465.21
anada, Gov't of, Notes, 5%, 1917	1,002,800.00
ape of Good Hope Gov't Stock 3½%, 1949	33,578.85
uba, Republic of, 5%, 1944	897,335.00
erman Imperial Loan 3%, Perpetual	69,892.03
Gt. Britain and Ireland, Sec. Loan 5%, 1918	2,940,000.00
Gt. Britain and Ireland, Sec. Loan 5½%, 1921	980,000.00
alian Gov't Nat'l Loan Rentes 4½%, 1940	55,102.27
alian Gov't Rentes 3½%, Perpetual	2,398,033.88
exico, United States of, 5%, 1945	410,310.00
exico, United States of, 4%, 1954	1,371,300.00
russian Gov't Consols 3%, Perpetual	274,096.51
panish Gov't Interior Rentes 5%, 1950	202,722.00
Railroad Bonds	
tch., Top. & San. Fe Ry., Cal. Ariz. Lines, 1st & Ref., 4½%, 1962	3,920,000.00
tch., Top. & San. Fe Ry., Gen'l. 4%, 1995	4,560,000.00
tch., Top. & San. Fe Ry., T. S. L., 1st 4%, 1958	6,370,000.00
. Coast Line R. R., 1st Cons. 4%, 1952	1,880,000.00
. Coast Line R. R., L. & N. Coll., 4%, 1952	2,610,000.00
. Coast Line R. R., Equip., 4%, 1917	5,000.00
. Coast Line R. R., Equip. "B," 4½%, 1917–1921	250,755.00
lt. & Ohio Eq. Tr. of Feb. 1912, 4½%, 1917–1922	406,174.00
alt. & Ohio R. R., Prior Lien, 3½%, 1925	6,580,000.00
lt. & Ohio R. R., So. W. Div., 3½%, Coup. 1925	2,702,700.00
& O. R. R., So. W. Div. Reg., 3½%, 1925	27,000.00
& O. R. R., P. L. E. & W. Va. 4%, 1941	1,696,500.00
way & 7th Ave. R. R., 1st Cons. 5%, 1943	2,368,080.00
rooklyn Rapid Transit Co., Notes 5%, 1918	2,000,000.00
uf., Roch. & Pitts. Ry., Cons. 4½%, 1957	889,810.00
uf., Roch. & Pitts. Ry., Eq. "E," 4½%, 1922	140,658.00
uf., Roch. & Pitts. Ry., Eq. "G," 4%, 1929	961,300.00
anada Southern Ry., Cons. "A," 5%, 1962	1,545,000.00
an. Northern Ry., Winn. Term'l 4%, 1939	418,050.00
entral of Georgia Ry., 1st 5%, 1945	3,026,065.00
entral of Georgia Ry., Cons. 5%, 1945	1,147,500.00
entral of Georgia Ry., Eq. Asso. "K," 5%, 1917	3,004.80
entral Pacific Ry., 1st Ref., 4%, 1949	7,735,000.00
hes. & Ohio Ry., Gen'l. 4½%, 1992	2,325,000.00
hi. & No'western Ry., Deb. 5%, 1921	1,708,500.00
hi., R. I. & Pac. Ry., Equip. "D," 4½%, 1917–1925	255,647.00
hi., R. I. & Pac. Ry., Equip. "G," 4½%, 1917–1927	797,839.60
leve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. Ry., Gen'l 4%, 1993.	276,500.00
leve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. Ry., White Water Val. Div. 1st 4%, 1940	166,000.00
olo. & Southern Ry., 1st 4%, 1929	795,150.00
olo. & So. Ry., Ref. & Ext. 4½%, 1935	4,250,000.00
l. & Hud. Co., 1st & Ref., 4%, 1943	990,000.00
l. & Hud. Co., 1st Lien Equip. 4½%, 1922	2,651,250.00
rie R. R., Equip. "Q," 4½%, 1917–1921	334,673.50
Erie R. R., Pa. Coll., 4%, 1951	3,789,000.00
rie Ry., 1st Cons., 7%, 1920	1,338,120.00
t. Northern Ry., 1st & Ref. "A," 4¼%, 1961.	1,500,000.00
l. Cent. R. R. & Chi. S. L. & N. O., Joint 1st Ref. "A," 5%, 1963	1,515,000.00
Ill. Central R. R., Omaha Div., 1st, 3%, 1951	30,100.00
Illinois Central R. R., Ref. 4%, 1955	2,300,000.00
ll. Cent. Eq. Trust "A," 4½%, 1917–1923	723,058.10
ll. Cent. Eq. Tr. "D," 4½%, 1917–1926	859,549.50
Lehigh Val. R. R., Gen'l Cons. 4%, 2003	1,350,000.00
Long Island R. R., Ref. 4%, 1949	2,200,000.00
Louis. & Nash. R. R., Unified 4%, 1940	6,292,765.00
Louis. & Nash. R. R., Atl. K. & C. Div., 4%, 1955	3,560,000.00
uis. & Nash. R. R., Eq. "A," 5%, 1917–1923	663,465.00
is. & Nash.-So. Ry. Monon. Coll., 4%, 1952	1,782,000.00
ch. Cent. R. R., Grand Riv. Val., 1st 4%, 1959	261,000.00
n., St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. & Cent. Term'l Ry., Chi. Term'l 1st 4%, 1941	916,320.00
in., St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. 1st Cons., 4%, 1938	4,750,000.00
o., Kans. & Tex. Ry., 1st & Ref. 4%, 2004, Certfs	1,496,000.00
issouri Pacific Ry., Trust 5%, 1917, Certfs	970,000.00
Y. C. & H. R. R. R., Reg. 3½%, 1997	3,235,680.00
. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., Coupon 3½%, 1997	1,042,100.00
. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., Debs. 4%, 1934	1,840,000.00
Y. Cent. Lines Eq. of 1907, 5%, 1917–1922	6,192,277.90
. Y. Cent. Lines Eq. of 1910, 4½%, 1917–25	1,874,120.40
. Y. Cent. Lines Eq. of 1912, 4½%, 1917–27	489,150.50
. Y. Cent. Lines Eq. of 1913, 4½%, 1917–28	752,269.00
N. Y. Cent. R. R., Consolidation "A," 4% Reg., 1998	1,338,750.00
N. Y. Cent. R. R., Consolidation "A" Coupon, 1998	7,161,250.00
. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., Conv. 3½%, 1956	612,000.00
. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., Harl. Riv. 1st 4%, 1954	204,750.00

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New York Rys., 1st R. E. & Ref., 4%, 1942....	864,720.00
Nor. & W. Ry., Poc. C. & C., 1st 4%, 1941....	2,250,000.00
Nor. & W. Ry., Div'l 1st L. & Gen'l 4%, 1944..	1,840,000.00
Nor. & W. Ry. Eq. of 1914, 4½%, 1917–1924..	402,800.00
Nor. Pac.-Gt. Nor. Ry., Burl. Coll. 4%, 1921..	5,880,000.00
Nor. Pac. Ry., Gen'l Lien & L. G., 3%, 2047...	1,340,000.00
Nor. Pac. Ry., Ref. & Imp. "A," 4½%, 2047...	990,000.00
Pennsylvania Co., Tr. Series "B," 3½%, 1941..	204,450.00
Pennsylvania Co., Tr. Series "C," 3½%, 1942..	1,298,040.00
Pennsylvania Co., Tr. Series "D," 3½%, 1944..	2,397,720.00
Pennsylvania Co., 15-25 Year, 4%, 1931.......	1,615,000.00
Pennsylvania R.R. Gen'l "A" 4½%, 1965...	5,125,000.0
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L., Cons. "F," 4%, 1953	960,000.00
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L., Cons. "G," 4%, 1957	1,920,000.00
Southern Pac. Co., S. F. Term' 1st 4%, 1950.	1,290,000.00
Southern Pac. R. R., 1st Ref. 4%, 1955.......	6,045,000.00
Southern Ry., Dev. & Gen'l "A," 4%, 1956.....	1,500,000.00
Southern Ry., 1st Cons. 5%, 1994...........	5,075,000.00
Southern Ry., E. Tenn. Reorg. 5%, 1938.......	804,000.00
Southern Ry., Memphis Div., 1st 5%, 1996....	1,548,000.00
Southern Ry., M. & O. Coll., 4%, 1938........	456,000.00
Southern Ry., Equip. "L," 4½%, 1917–1920...	554,072.60
Southern Ry., Equip. "M," 4½%, 1917–1919...	125,280.00
Union Pac. R. R., 1st Lien & Ref. 4%, 2008....	1,820,000.0

AMERICAN INVESTMENTS AND TRADE INTERESTS IN GERMANY

A writer in *The Journal of Commerce* has undertaken to determine what are the property investments that Americans have in Germany. While it was foun difficult to obtain definite data it was at least possible to indicate the principal lines of trade in which American firms were engaged with Germany and also the names of the chief firms. In the way of German bonds and stocks, the amount held by Americans, if one excepted the holdings of American insurance companies operating in the Fatherland, was generally understood to be a negligible quantity. Such securities had been seldom dealt in on this side of the ocean. The business here is practically restricted to Government bonds. In detail the writer says on this subject:

"A very large proportion of the exports of the United States to Germany consists of foodstuffs and raw materials. In 1913, the year before the war, almost 50 per cent. of the total exports consisted of raw cotton, being $168,000,000 out of $351,000,00 Copper also bulks largely in the export list. In 1913 American copper exports to Germany amounted to $47,000,000. It will be recalled that a commodity in which the *Deutschland* was much interested was copper.

"In manufactured articles, agricultural implements were responsible for $3,775,64 in 1913, automobiles for $857,000, boots and shoes for $1,433,275, metal-working machinery for $2,838,000, sewing-machines for $806,000, typewriters for $1,053,000. Official figures of United States exports to Germany for 1912 and 1913 are as follows:

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO GERMANY

	1912	*1913*
Agricultural implements.........	$2,681,016	$3,775,64
Apples, dried.................	1,354,093	1,319,14
Apples, green or ripe............	939,355	1,032,10
Apricots, dried................	911,047	468,86
Automobiles..................	366,914	857,10
Bacon......................	375,682	136,13
Beef, pickled and other cured.....	250,630	261,36
Boots and shoes...............	980,275	1,433,
Copper (pigs, ingots, bars, etc.)..	40,226,711	47,419,1
Corn.......................	3,481,891	3,552,63
Cotton, unmanufactured........	163,521,422	168,202,52
Cottonseed (oil-cake and cake-meal).....................	5,305,776	4,750,87
Fertilizers..................	2,995,525	3,018,475
Furs and fur skins.............	5,292,525	5,665,88
Kid, glazed..................	3,130,426	3,104,11
Lard.......................	15,855,882	19,862,405
Lard compounds and substitutes..	45,339	32,042
Machines, metal-working........	3,027,592	2,838,26
Sewing-machines..............	802,878	806,55
Typewriters..................	1,307,795	1,053,14
Oil, illuminating..............	5,501,610	4,525,853
Oil, lubricating and heavy paraffin.	3,284,139	3,666,514
Paraffin and paraffin wax........	518,294	355,741
Prunes.....................	1,608,601	1,439,815
Timber.....................	785,953	384,946
Tobacco, unmanufactured.......	3,688,482	3,972,062
Turpentine, spirits of..........	1,393,015	1,379,684
Wheat......................	7,434,393	12,505,592
Wheat-flour..................	534,383	828,183
Other goods..................	52,849,139	53,282,43
Total.....................	$330,450,830	$351,930,541

"The following table shows the trade between the United States and Germany for several years past. It will be noted that while the United States exports to Germany increased between 1904 and 1913 by $158,000,000, German exports to the United States during the same period increased only by $72,000,000:

Year	U. S. Exports to Germany	German Exports to U. S.
1908	$258,018,076	$128,069,164
1909	247,310,484	161,951,687
1910	258,372,326	106,536,719
1911	294,847,562	165,636,669
1912	330,450,830	186,042,644
1913	351,930,541	184,211,353
1914	193,642,733	111,942,335
Increase since 1904	$158,287,808	$72,269,017

"Only a few of the firms engaged in trade with Germany before the war had established branch factories in this country. Such firms were the Singer Sewing-Machine people, the International Harvester Company, etc. Several firms had repair establishments in which considerable stocks were held, while others assembled and finished their product on the other side. A great many other firms contented themselves with representation, chiefly at Berlin. In these branch establishments the aggregate amount of stock held was considerable. Hamburg appears to have attracted most of the American branch manufacturing establishments.

"What total capital is represented by the plants, warehouses, stocks, etc., of American firms selling to Germany is unascertainable. Probably it runs to between two and three hundred millions of dollars. The Standard Oil Company alone had an investment in Germany before the war of several millions of dollars. One opinion, however, was that the total American holdings in Germany would not exceed the value of the interned ships in New York harbor, or about $100,000,000.

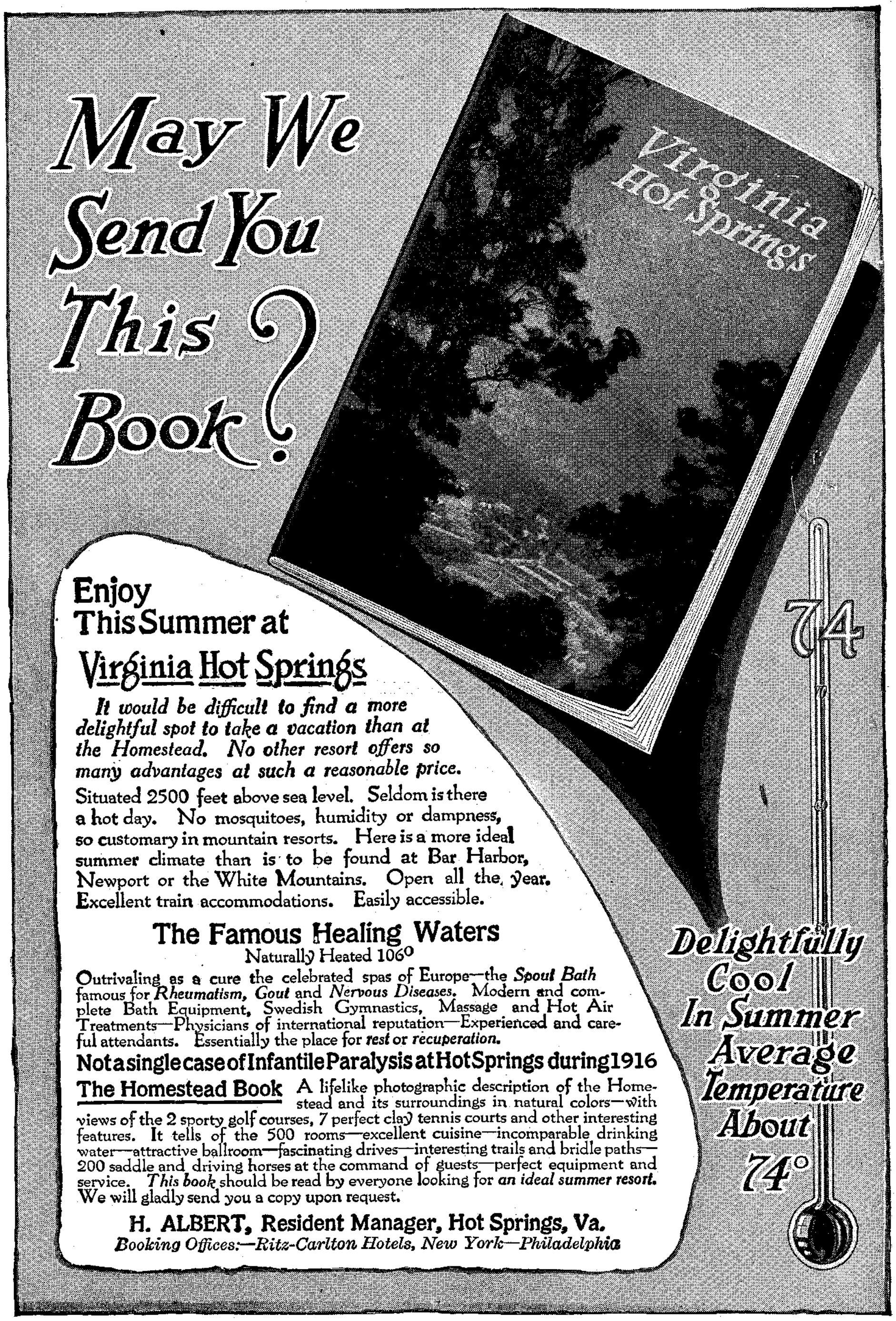
"There are also several American insurance companies doing business in Germany. The funds held by these companies at the end of 1915 were as follows: New York Life, $21,000,000; Germania, $12,000,000; New York Equitable, $5,800,000; Mutual Life, $5,143,000. These are special deposits held in Germany for the protection of the German policy-holders. It is probable that since the outbreak of the war these American insurance branches have assumed the status of German companies, just as the German insurance companies operating in the United States have assumed the status of American companies.

"While the United States has exported in the past about twice as much, in value, to Germany, as the latter has sent to this country, it is probable that the disparity is very much greater when the relative investment holdings of the two countries are compared. Bearing on this, Sir George Paish is quoted in the report of the National Monetary Commission, dated 1910, as follows:

"'Estimates of the amount of capital invested by Germany in the United States were made in 1905 by the German Admiralty and published in a work entitled, "The Development of the German Marine Interests in the Last Century." These estimates placed the amount of German capital in the United States and Canada in 1904 at from 2,500,000,000 marks to 3,000,000,000 marks, say $625,000,000 to $750,000,000. Since 1904 considerable additional sums of German capital have been invested in the United States. German bankers place the amount of the German investments in American securities at about $1,000,000,000.'"

Suspicious Character.—"I couldn't serve as juror, judge; one look at that feller convinces me he's guilty."

"Sh-h—that's the attorney for the State."—*Life.*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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"S. A. F.," Canal Dover, Ohio.—"Please give the difference between (1) 'use,' as a noun, and 'usage,' and (2) 'nourishing' and 'nutritious' when applied to food."

(1) The words are interchangeable. *Use* is defined as "habitual practise or employment; custom; usage," while *usage* is "customary or habitual practise; custom." (2) "Nourishing" and "nutritious" are convertible terms.

"T. E. R.," Long Beach, Cal.—"Kindly tell me who is the author of the lines:

'It was a beauteous lady richly dressed,
  Around her neck hung chains and jewels rare,
A velvet mantle shrouded her snowy breast
  And a sweet child lay softly slumbering there.'

Where can I obtain a copy of the complete poem?"

The lines which you quote are from "Allan Percy," by Caroline Norton. You will find the poem in Charles A. Dana's "Household Book of Poetry," published by D. Appleton & Co., New York (price $5).

"W. F. W.," Houston, Texas.—"(1) Kindly parse the word *youth* in the following:

'Here rests his head on the lap of earth,
  A *youth* to fortune and to fame unknown.'

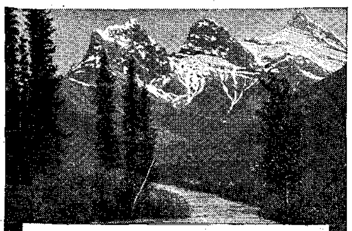
(2) Explain the Mohammedan calendar and show why this is the year 1333 according to Mohammedan calculations."

(1) *Youth* is the subject of *rests*. (2) The Mohammedan calendar is based on the Hegira, or flight of Mohammed from Mekka to Medina in 622; but the Mohammedan year is shorter than ours.

"H. D.," Minneapolis, Minn.—"Please give me the correct statement on the following: In announcing a hymn in a service, where the words are written by one author and set to the music of

---

Travel and Resort Directory



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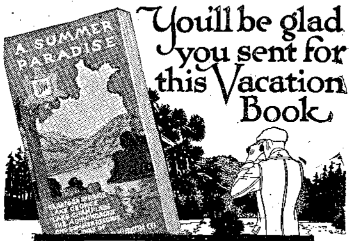
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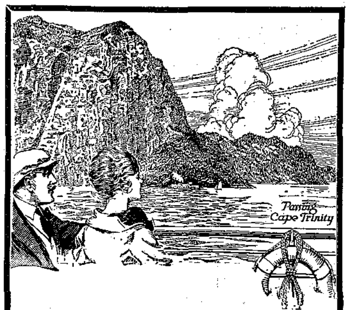

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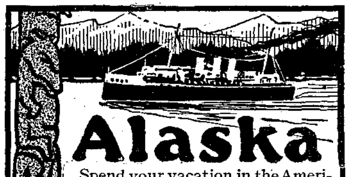

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another, is it correct to say, 'This hymn was written by' the one who wrote the words, or, 'The words of this hymn'?"

The author of a hymn is the one who wrote the *words*, and therefore, it is quite right, in the case which you mention, to say, "This hymn was written by." The one who wrote the *music* is the *composer* of the *hymn-tune*.

"J. McQ.," New York, N. Y.—"Can you tell me anything about the origin of the name 'Old Glory' as applied to the American flag?"

None of the books of reference available to the LEXICOGRAPHER gives any information on the subject, but he has reason to believe that the name became famous through some poetical allusion. He knows that James Whitcomb Riley in 1898 wrote a poem on the subject, in which occur the following lines—

"Who gave you, Old Glory, the name that you bear
With such pride everywhere . . .
Who gave you the name of Old Glory?"

Then occur the following lines (stanzas 3 and 4).

"Then the old banner leapt, like a sail in the blast,
And fluttered an audible answer at last.—

And it spake, with a shake of the voice, and it said:—
By the driven snow-white and the living blood-red
Of my bars, and their heaven of stars over-head—
By the symbol conjoined of them all, skyward cast,
As I float from the steeple, or flap at the mast,
Or droop o'er the sod where the long grasses nod,—
My name is as old as the glory of God.
. . . So I came by the name of Old Glory."

"A. E. McK.," Helen Mine, Ont., Can.—"Please give the derivations of the following words: (1) 'The Porte' as referring to the Turkish Government; (2) *Roumania, Roumanian*."

(1) "Porte" is French for "gate." The phrase, "the Sublime Porte," is a translation of the Turkish *bābi'aliy*, which means "high gate," justice being formerly dispensed at the palace gate. (2) "Roumania" is derived from "Roum," the name given by Mohammedans to the Greeks and other western peoples. Racially and linguistically, the Roumanians are allied to the "Roman" or "Roum" nations.

"C. W. R.," Atlantic, N. J.—"Is the use of the word 'right' in such a sentence as, 'I am *right* well,' correct? Is it a provincialism of Philadelphians? Is it an Americanism?"

Such a use of "right" is archaic, but is far from being an Americanism, having been employed for centuries by the best writers of England.

"B. F. B.," Augusta, Ga.—"Kindly give me the origin of the expression '*Southward Ho!*' When I was a boy I saw it as the name of a railroad locomotive, but recently I came across it in a newspaper as the name of something that was foreign (as a ship), but I can't recall where I read it or the specific case in which it was used."

The LEXICOGRAPHER regrets that he has no knowledge of the origin of the expression to which you refer. Years ago (1593) the expression "Westward Ho!" was common in England as a slogan to encourage seamen in their adventures. Perhaps the expression you cite has been prompted by a desire to encourage people to go southward. It may also be a slogan adopted by some railroad or steamship company.

"M. E. McL.," New York, N. Y.—"(1) Please compare the greatness of Shakespeare, Cervantes, and Camoens. (2) Also, kindly advise me how the English language compares in richness, beauty, and in other qualities peculiar to a language with the Romance languages, particularly with Spanish and Portuguese."

(1) Critics generally agree that Shakespeare is the greatest of the world's writers, on account of his wonderful creative power as well as beauty of poetic expression. Cervantes is one of the world's supreme masters of imaginative writing, and "Don Quixote" is probably the greatest romance that has ever been written. "The Lusiad" of Camoens ranks among the great epics, but most critics would rank it below such epics as the "Iliad," the "Divina Commedia," and "Paradise Lost." (2) English is the richest language in the world. The New Standard Dictionary contains a vocabulary of 450,000 words; Spanish has only 120,000. In beauty, the Romance languages, especially the Italian, surpass the English. Portuguese is a soft and beautiful language, Spanish is more sonorous and is strengthened by a considerable admixture of Arabic.

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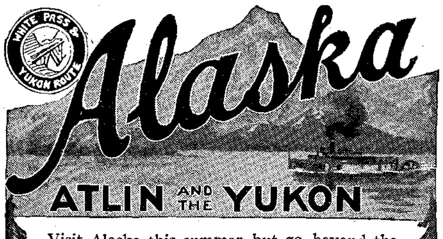

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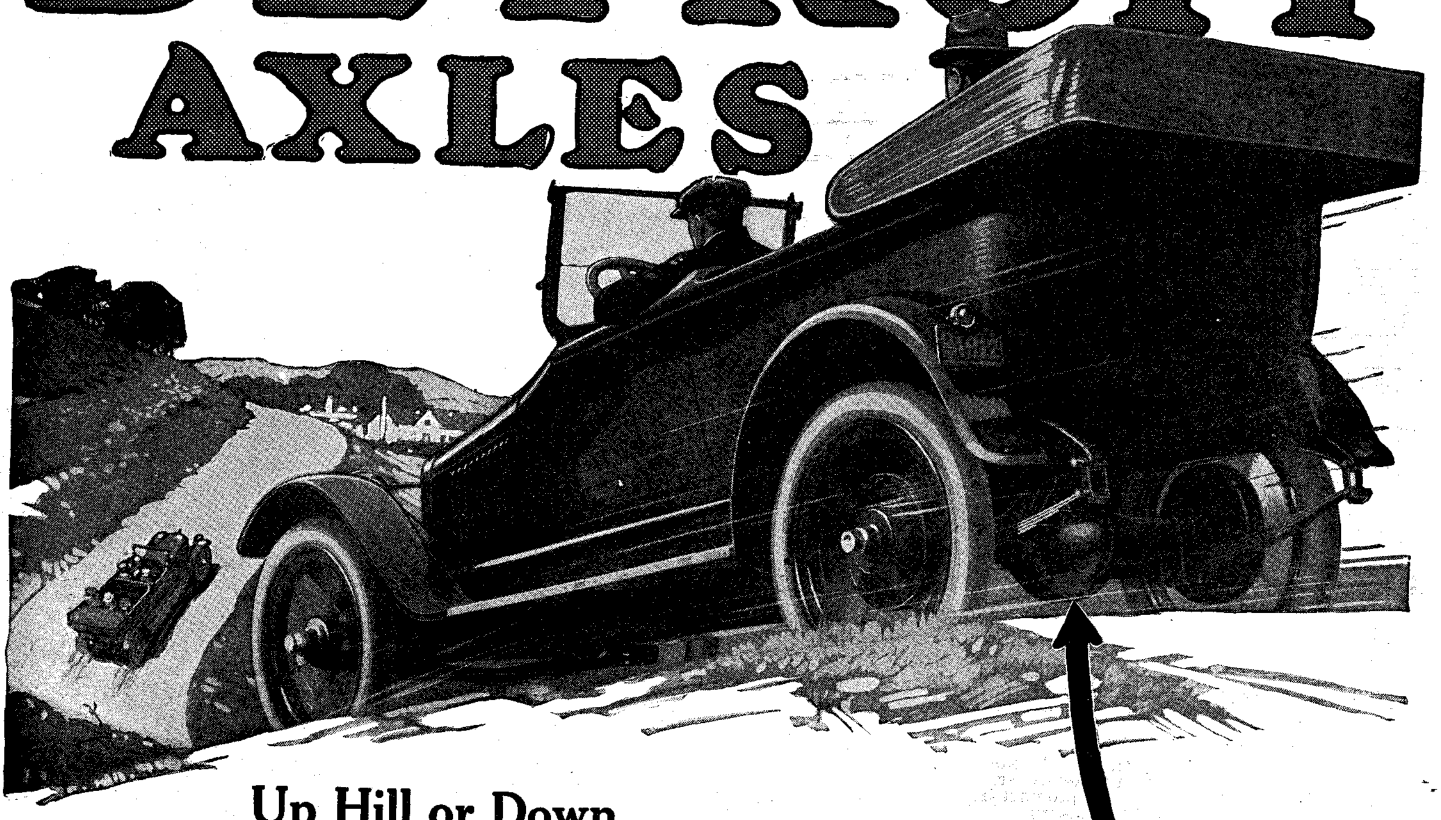

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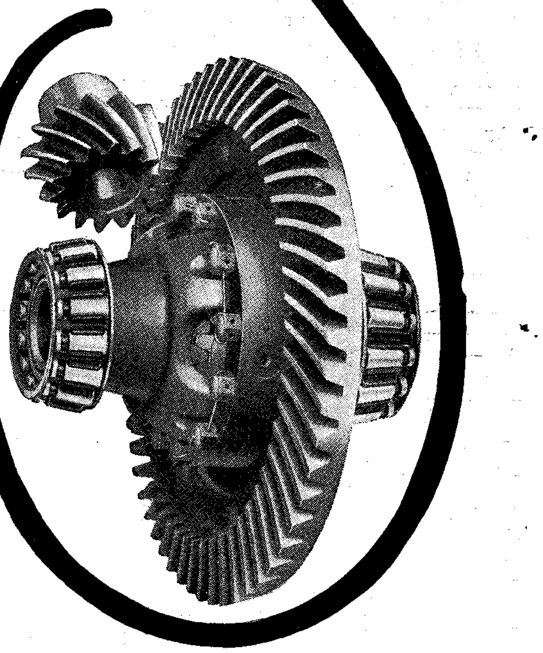

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